The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 9939.—VOL. LXI. | WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1870. | PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS

On the 3rd instant, at her residence, Osborne House, Wollongong, the wife of Mr. CHARLES S. SMITH, of a daughter.

On the 7th instant, at Tenterfield House, Tenterfield, Mrs. W. B. CHRISTIAN, of a daughter.

On the 21st instant, at Duckinfield Park, Mrs. JOHN EALES, jun., of a son.

MARRIAGE

On the 12th February, by the Rev. Dr. BAILEY, of the Free Church of England, WILLIAM T. PEPPER, mariner, to ELIZA, youngest daughter of THOMAS CONNER, of Perse Park, Ireland.

DEATHS

On the 25th instant, at Trunkey, Mr. JOHN KEATINGE, aged 26 years, brother of the Rev. Dr. Keatinge, formerly of Bathurst, and of St. Mary's, Sydney, and partner of the firm of Meagher and Co., merchants, of Bathurst, Trunkey, and Dirty Swamp, deeply mourned by a large circle of friends. *Requiescat in pace.*

On the 27th instant, at the residence of their parents, George-street, Parramatta, RICHARD and AGNES, twins, aged 3 years and 14 days, the beloved children of GEORGE and ELLENOR JAMIESON.

SHIPPING

SAN FRANCISCO AND OVERLAND TO ENGLAND.—The CALIFORNIAN, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN MAIL LINE OF STEAM PACKETS, under contract for a monthly MAIL SERVICE.—The splendid steamship CITY OF MELBOURNE, 1250 tons, H. Grainger, commander, will be dispatched from Sydney on the 27th April, at 4 p.m., via Auckland and Honolulu (Sandwich Islands), carrying an experienced surgeon. Superior accommodations for saloon, cabin, and intermediate passengers. A good table, with attendance, can be relied upon in each department. Saloon passengers are provided with every requisite—wines and spirits extras. Bedding, &c., is not provided in the cabin or intermediate. Parties proceeding to the United States of America or Europe should avail themselves of this line, which has decided advantages over all others, having calm seas, and avoids the disagreeables of a long sea voyage; the whole journey may be considered a pleasure trip. Immediate application for passages should be made, to avoid disappointment, as many berths are already engaged, to H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul, Head Office, Grafton Wharf; or to Messrs. M. METCALFE and CO., Bridge-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to THE HUNTER.—TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) MORNING, at 7, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On FRIDAY NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.
Goods received for MILLER'S FOREST on FRIDAY.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—Rangatira, this afternoon, Wednesday, at 4 30. Fares—Saloon, £5; return, £8 5s. Steerage, £1 10s.
TO AUCKLAND.—Steamer on or about Saturday, 16th April.
TO HUNTER RIVER.—Coonanbara, to-night, Wednesday, at 11; and Collaroy, to-morrow night, Thursday, at 11.
TO CLARENCE TOWN.—Coonanbara, to-night, Wednesday, at 11. Goods for Martin's Wharf, Miller's Forest, forwarded per Collaroy on Monday night.
TO BRISBANE.—Lady Young, Saturday afternoon, at 2 30.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Black Swan, Tuesday, 12th April, at 5 p.m.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Egmont, 48 hours after arrival.
TO BROAD SOUND and Pioneer River.—Egmont will take cargo, to be transhipped at Rockhampton per Tinonee.
TO CLEVELAND BAY, via Gladstone and Port Denison.—Boomerang, on or about Friday, 8th April.
FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Steamer weekly.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
NO CARGO received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland, after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

STEAM TO THE RICHMOND RIVER.—The WAIMEA, daily expected, will leave again forty-eight hours after arrival. Cargo received at the Commercial Wharf.

C. AND N. E. S. N. CO.'s steamship NEW ENGLAND, for GRAFTON via Newcastle, THIS DAY, at 8 p.m., weather permitting. C. WISEMAN, Manager. Offices—Commercial Wharf.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.—For the MACLEAY RIVER, via PORT MACQUARIE, the DIAMANTINA, TO-NIGHT, at 10 o'clock (detained in consequence of the inclemency of the weather).
For GRAFTON (Clarence River), via NEWCASTLE, the BALLINA, on FRIDAY NIGHT, at 9 o'clock.
WM. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND, calling at all Ports.—The steamship
TARARUA
will be dispatched from MELBOURNE on the 4th April, via Hokitika.
Through tickets to and from all New Zealand ports issued by the undersigned.
For rates of passage, freight, and any information, apply to
JOSEPH WARD and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—REGULAR WEEKLY COMMUNICATION, by steamships
YOU YANGS and DANDENONG
which will be dispatched as follows:—
DANDENONG,
THURSDAY, March 31st, at noon,
from Struth's (late Q. S. N. Co.'s) Wharf, with passengers and cargo. Freight at lowest current rates.
The saloon is amidships.
Fares—£4; return tickets, £6 10s.
Return tickets available for two months.
The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in the above vessels, with enclosed cabins for females and families.
Fare—30s.
Melbourne Steamship Company, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN.—Steamship CITY OF HOBART, from Grafton Wharf, on MONDAY, 4th April, at 4 p.m.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

SHIP KIRKHAM, FOR LONDON, will be towed to sea at daylight on SATURDAY next. Passengers are requested to be on board on FRIDAY EVENING. Has still half a saloon cabin disengaged. Fare, £45.
All accounts against this ship to be rendered in duplicate on or before THURSDAY.
M. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

WHITE STAR LINE OF PACKETS. FOR LONDON.
The splendid iron clipper ship
DULEEP SINGH,
Captain Jennings,
1198 tons register, AA1 at Lloyds, for 20 years.
Wool received at Marsden's.
For rates of freight and passage apply to LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, 30, Hunter-street.

FOR LONDON.—To sail 20th April.—Clipper ship WINEFRED, 1359 tons register, A1 Lloyd's, W. Loftus, commander.
Saloon £45
Steerage 18
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD; or
YOUNG and LARK.
Wool received at Marsden's.

FOR LONDON.—
THE BEN LOMOND.
This favourite trader will have immediate despatch.
Wool received at Marsden's Stores.
For freight or passage apply on board, to Captain Moir or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON.
The BRUCKLAY CASTLE
will be dispatched on the 15th April.
Wool received at Flood's stores.
For freight or passage apply on board, to Captain WALLACE; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR FIJI direct, the clipper schooner SIR ISAAC NEWTON, with quick dispatch. For freight or passage apply to BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

FIRST VESSEL FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.
The 14 years A1 clipper ship MONETA, 1000 tons, under command of Captain Wilson, will be dispatched as above on or about
15th APRIL.
This beautiful vessel was specially built for the passenger trade between England and Australia. For comfortable accommodation and speed she cannot be excelled by any sailing vessel now in the harbour, and with ordinary winds will make the passage in 50 days. Captain Wilson also has had a large experience in the passenger trade between this and California.
The space both in cabin and steerage being limited, intending passengers are invited to inspect the above vessel immediately, at Parbury's Wharf, and to make their arrangements.
For rates of passage and all further particulars apply to CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., Wynyard-square; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers, George-street.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO WOLLONGONG.—Hunter, THIS MORNING, at 8.
MERIMBULA.—Hunter, THIS MORNING, at 8.
MORUYA.—Kiama, FRIDAY, at 10 a.m.
KIAMA.—Kembla, FRIDAY, at 11 p.m.
SHOALHAVEN.—Kembla, FRIDAY, at 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA.—Illalong, TUESDAY, at noon.
CLYDE RIVER.—Illalong, TUESDAY, at noon.

FIRST SHIP FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct.—The A1 American clipper ship OLD DOMINION, 1000 tons, F. A. Freeman, commander, will sail on or about 9th April. Berths will be fitted up expressly to suit families, if sufficient notice is given. A very liberal dietary scale provided, with steward's attendance. Two saloon cabins vacant. The vessel is lying at Cuthbert's Wharf. For particulars of passage apply to H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul, Agent, Grafton Wharf.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The splendid new iron ship SAVERNAKE, 1700 tons, Captain Whiteway, will be dispatched from Newcastle on or about the 10th April. Has splendid accommodation for passengers.
For view of plan of cabin, and all other information, apply to Messrs. SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO.; or to JOSEPH WARD and CO.

FOR HONGKONG direct—The A1 clipper ship ONWARD, 606 tons register, William White, commander.
This well-known regular trader will have quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.,
14, Macquarie-place.

FIRST VESSEL FOR HONGKONG.—The barque ELSE, Captain Kaempfer, now lying at Macnamara's Wharf, will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant.
For freight or passage apply to F. G. LENDER and CO., New Pitt-street; or to
JOHN BLACK and CO.,
14, Spring-street, Sydney.

FOR HONGKONG.—The clipper ship SURPRISE, 600 tons, Captain Hamilton, will be dispatched from NEWCASTLE on or about 2nd April.
For light freight or passage apply to
JOSEPH WARD and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

FOR HONGKONG direct.—The A1 clipper barque RACHEL, being under charter, will be dispatched THIS WEEK from NEWCASTLE.
For passage only, apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., 3, Bridge-street; or to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR SHANGHAI DIRECT.
FOR LIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS ONLY.
The splendid new A1 clipper ship MIAKO, 510 tons register, William Anderson, commander, will be dispatched for the above port not later than 2nd April. Apply to the Captain, on board, at Farrelly's Wharf; or LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents, Charlotte-place.

ONLY VESSEL for MAURITIUS.—The clipper barque ISLE OF FRANCE, W. Sinclair, 450 tons, will be dispatched as above, this week, and has room for Passengers and Gold only.
For all particulars, apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR APIA, NAVIGATOR ISLANDS, Direct.—The A1 clipper brig SCOTSMAN, 231 tons register, George Hamilton, commander, will be dispatched on the 2nd April.
For freight or passage apply to
T. and J. SKINNER, 15, Macquarie-place.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE OF SAILING PACKETS, carrying cargo for other NEW ZEALAND PORTS.
CONSTANCE, Captain Gibbon, 1st April, now loading
KATE, Captain Cooper, 16th April
NOVELTY, Captain Nearing, 1st May.
For all particulars apply to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.
N.B.—Goods received for this Line free of wharfage at the Patent Slip Wharf.

FOR WANGANUI.—The well-known A1 favourite clipper brig LADY DENISON, J. Farnie, commander, will be dispatched from Newcastle on THURSDAY next, the 31st instant.
For passage or light freight only, apply to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

FOR WELLINGTON AND LYTTELTON, PORT COOPER.
The fine A1 clipper barque JOHN KNOX, 350 tons, B. Jenkins, commander, will have immediate dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

ONLY VESSEL FOR PORT MACKAY, CLEVELAND BAY, and ROCKINGHAM BAY.—The favourite regular trader MARGARET and JANE, J. C. Till, commander, will commence loading in a few days, and be quickly dispatched.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.,
Lloyd's-chambers.

ELLEN, for TWOFOLD BAY, and TATHRA, on SATURDAY, 2nd April. Victoria Wharf.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—Martha, from Commercial Wharf, Wednesday Evening. H. F. Cauroux.

ONLY VESSEL FOR THE BELLINGER RIVER.—WEST HARTLEY No. 1, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON. For freight or passage apply
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Commercial Wharf.

MORUYA RIVER.—Schooner UNDAUNTED, This Day. Freight, &c., W. SHORT, Victoria Wharf.

FRENCH BRIG DEUX SŒURS, from Bordeaux, having reported at Custom House, Consignees will please take notice that the vessel will discharge at MARKET WHARF. All goods for which ENTRIES are not passed within seven days will be entered and stored without further notice. Bills of lading must be produced, and freight paid, at our office, when delivery orders will be given.
CURCIER, HAWKE, and CO.

BARQUE CID, from Charente.—Consignees by this vessel are requested to PASS ENTRIES at once for Moore's Wharf. The ship will not be responsible for damage to or loss of cargo after being landed. Bills of Lading must be produced, freights paid, and orders for delivery obtained from the undersigned before any goods can leave the wharf.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

BARQUE CID, from Charente.—NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—The General Average BOND will have to be signed by Consignees, and a deposit on the value of the goods paid to the undersigned before delivery of the cargo.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents,
Charlotte-place.

BARQUE CID, from Charente.—Captain BOURGEOIS will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by the crew of the above vessel without his written authority.
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

SHIP LENNOX CASTLE, from London.—All ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate to the undersigned by WEDNESDAY, 30th instant, at noon, or they will not be paid.
YOUNG and LARK.

SCHOONER ENGELBERT, from Adelaide.—Consignees are requested to pass ENTRIES immediately, for Patent Slip Wharf, produce bills of lading, pay freight, and obtain delivery orders from the undersigned.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Agents, Lloyd's-chambers.
Captain JENKINS will not be responsible for any debts contracted by his crew without his written authority.

BARQUE WITCH, from Boston.—Consignees of goods by this vessel are requested to pass their entries at once for Farrelly's Wharf. Bills of lading must be produced and freight paid at the office of the undersigned, where orders for delivery may be obtained.
WILLIAMS and CO., 3, Gresham-street.

VESSEL FOR SALE.
For Positive Sale the brig KESTREL, 170 tons register, in good condition, lately coppered, well found in sails, &c.; ready to go to sea without any outlay, and admirably adapted for the Intercolonial or South Sea Island trades.
May be inspected off Macnamara's Wharf.
Inventories and all particulars may be obtained on application to
JOHN BLACK and CO.,
14, Spring-street.

FOR SALE, the Brigantine CHALLENGER, 300 tons register, A1 at Lloyds.
For particulars apply to BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Brisbane.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.—The fine clipper Brig HIERONIMUS, 232 tons register, J. Reben, commander, is open for employment to India or China.
A. TANGE and CO., Agents, 247, George-street.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER, TO ANY PORT.—The Schooner SWORDFISH, light draught.
J. HEALEY, Agent, 110, Sussex-street.

CHARTERS for BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI. WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The three-masted clipper-schooner ENGELBERT, 300 tons burthen, open for employment to any PART OF THE WORLD.
For all particulars apply LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the new A1 French Barque CID, 250 tons register, C. H. Bourgeois, commander, just arrived from Charente.
Apply to the Captain, on board, at Moore's Wharf; or LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents, Charlotte-place.

TONNAGE wanted for CALCUTTA.—Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

WANTED, to purchase a SKIFF, complete, with sails and sculls, second-hand. Apply, stating price, to F. H. H., Kent Hotel, Balmain.

STEAMER wanted, to run to Sans Souci and back on EASTER MONDAY. Apply, by letter, before Friday, at Muscutt's, Norfolk Hotel, George-street.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Twenty-first Annual Meeting of the Members of the Society will be held at the Principal Offices, New Pitt-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of April next, at 2 p.m., for the purposes of
1. Receiving the Report of the Directors on the business of the Society for the past year.
2. Confirming, in terms of By-Law XIV., the adoption of
   1. Table of rates for Survivorship Assurance;
   2. Extensions of Tables A, B, J, and C, to provide for the payment of premiums by equitable half-yearly and quarterly instalments;
   3. Adjusted Tables D and E of the Endowment Branch;
   4. A revised Table K, for present Annuities;
   all which have been prepared by the Actuary.
3. Electing two Directors, in lieu of George King, Esq., M.P., and Samuel Lyons, Esq., who retire in terms of By-Law II., and both of whom are eligible for re-election.
4. Electing an Auditor, in pursuance of By-Law XVII.

The retiring Directors are the only candidates for the seats about to be vacated at the Board.
Dated at Sydney, this 28th day of March, 1870.
By order of the Board,
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—Gentlemen,—I beg to offer myself for re-election as a DIRECTOR at the Annual Meeting, to be held on the 26th April, and, if elected, will give my best attention to the interests of the society. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
G. KING.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.
I beg to inform you that I am a CANDIDATE for the office of AUDITOR, at the Annual Meeting in April next.
HENRY PHILLIPS.
Pacific Insurance Company.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—The undersigned is a candidate for the vacant auditorship.
THOMAS FIELD, 392, George-street.

MEETINGS

UNION CLUB.—NOTICE.—The Annual General MEETING will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 6th of April, at 1.30 p.m.
By order,
F. H. WILSON, Secretary.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—Full MEETING on THIS EVENING, March 30th, at Mr. John Clark's Dancing Academy, Elizabeth-st., at 8 o'clock. Business—Enrolling members. A. TORNING, Sec.

GREVILLE'S COMMERCIAL ROOM.
HIGH CHANGE THIS DAY, at 2 p.m., when telegrams from the neighbouring colonies will be posted.

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION.—A Regular Monthly MEETING of No. 1 Lodge will be held in the Lodge Room, Kent-street, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. GEORGE ACHESON, Secretary.

BOROUGH OF THE GLEBE.—A Public MEETING of the inhabitants of the Glebe and Forest Lodge will be held at Mr. Bies's, Forest Lodge Hotel, on THIS DAY, the 30th March, at 8 o'clock sharp, to take into consideration the forming of Forest Lodge into a new ward within the Municipality of the Glebe.
F. C. PASSAN.

MASONIC.—Regular MEETING.—Sydney Lodge of Mark Masters, No. 25, E.C., this evening, at 7.30.

SYDNEY ROWING CLUB.—A General MEETING of members will be held at the Oxford Hotel, King-street, on FRIDAY EVENING next, 1st of April, at 8 o'clock.
HENRY FREEMAN, Hon. Sec.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY EXCURSION.—A final MEETING will be held THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 sharp, at the Travellers' Rest, Market-street.
B. GAFFNEY, Hon. Sec.

STARR-BOWKETT BUILDING SOCIETY, No. 1.
A General MEETING of the Members of above society is hereby convened for THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock sharp, to take into consideration a requisition signed by Messrs. Reynolds, Grierson, Banfield, and others,—said meeting being called in terms of rules 16 and 31.
H. W. FOSTER, Secretary.

A TEMPERANCE MEETING, THIS EVENING, Temperance Hall, 8 o'clock. Mr. J. Liddell presides.

RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS

EBENEZER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Riley-street.—A Public MEETING will be held (D.V.) on THURSDAY EVENING, to bid farewell to the late Pastor, the Rev. S. HUMPHREYS. Chair to be taken at 7.30 p.m. The Revs. Dr. Beg, Dr. Fullerton, J. M'Gibbon, LL.B., R. Lewers, W. Ridley, M.A., and others will address the meeting. The friends will meet in the Schoolroom for tea at 6.30. Collections. No tickets.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES

NO. 2 BATTERY.—Owing to inclemency of weather Meeting postponed until Monday next, 7.30 sharp.

NO. 2 CO. S. B. V. RIFLES.—Committee MEETING THIS EVENING, at 7.30. C. A. Wilson, Lieut.

TENDERS

NOTICE.—TENDERS are required for the erection of a FORESTERS' HALL at St. Peters, Cook's River Road. Plan and specifications on view at Newtown Inn. Tenders received at same place until 2nd of April.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received on April 8th, for the erection of a Primitive Methodist CHURCH at Parramatta. For particulars apply to the Rev. J. W. DASH, Boundary-street, Parramatta; or at the office of Mr. THOMAS ROWE, Architect, No. 7, Vickery's-chambers. Masonry and brickwork may be tendered for separately.

EXTENSION OF TIME.—The time for the reception of tenders for the new Banking Premises at Newcastle is extended until WEDNESDAY, 13th April next.
G. ALLEN MANSFIELD, Architect.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR RECEIVING TENDERS.
TO DRAPERS, GROCERS, IRONMONGERS, &c.
To be disposed of by TENDER, the whole of the Stock-in-Trade in the assigned Estate of Mrs. ELSY PRESCOTT, of Bega, comprising drapery, grocery, wine, spirits, ironmongery, drugs, &c. Tenders received at 440, George-street, Sydney.
Tenders will be received until SATURDAY, 2nd April.
For further particulars, apply to Messrs. BULMAN and BURROWS, 440, George-street, Sydney; or Mr. THOMAS OVERELL, Bega.

WHARF BUILDERS.—TENDERS required, re-planking Baltic Wharf, 4-inch planking. Baltic Wf.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST, on Tuesday night, 3 Starr-Bowkett Contribution BOOKS. A reward at Weir's, butcher, 174, Pitt-st.

LOST, on Sunday, a Pouter HEN, blue and white wing, tied. Reward if returned, Anderson, 90, Hunter-st.

LOST, between Wentworth-pl. and Bell's-chbrs, BLUE STUD. Reward. 2, Wentworth-pl., Elizabeth-street.

LOST, on board the City of Brisbane, steamer, an UMBRELLA, brown silk, R. O. S. on handle. Please return to C. T. SANDON, Stationer, 324, George-street.

LOST, a pearl gold LOCKET, with a lady's LIKENESS. A reward of £5 will be given to any one returning the same to Miss Smith, Prince Imperial Hotel, Castlereagh-street.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

THE CABMAN who drove two gentlemen from the City of Newcastle steamer to Cohen's Hotel, on Monday night, is requested to leave the OVERCOAT, left in his cab, at Cohen's Family Hotel.

THE GENTLEMAN who purchased boots at my shop yesterday, and received by mistake more than his proper change, will be handsomely rewarded by returning the same to JOHN M'EVOY, 586, George-street.

BOOKS, STATIONERY & MUSIC

COWAN AND CO.
GOLD MEDAL NOTE PAPER, No. 25,
The finest manufactured.
THE EMU PEN, a superior magnum bonum, supplied wholesale only, at 12, Barrack-street, Sydney.

BOOKS.—JOHN FERGUSON, Bookseller, 426, George-street, having contracted to supply the Council of Education with School Books and Apparatus, finds it needful, for the proper working of this undertaking, that he should have a large portion of his premises exclusively devoted to the arrangement of the special stock required. With his present very large stock of books, in every department of literature, together with a stock of stationery suitable for every conceivable purpose, this he finds would be impossible. He has therefore determined on clearing out at least one-half of it, and to this end has made a sweeping reduction in the prices of both books and stationery. The reduced rates will be continued for the whole of the current month, by which time he trusts to make sufficient room to enable him to fulfil his contract with advantage to himself and comfort to his customers.
To Public Librarians, and other purchasers of quantities, special advantages are offered; and as the stock is replete with the newest books and latest editions of standard works, it is hoped that this offer will be practically appreciated.
JOHN FERGUSON, Publisher and Bookseller to the Council of Education, 426, George-street.

NEW BOOKS now in Circulation at MADDOCK'S Select Library, 383, George-street.

Love the Avenger, by the author of "All for Greed," 3 vols.
Tricotrin, a novel, by Ouida, 3 vols.
Under Lock and Key, by T. W. Speight, 3 vols.
The Malay Archipelago, by Wallace, 2 vols.
Breaking a Butterfly, by the author of "Guy Livingston"
Personal Sketches, by Sir Jonah Barrington
Bonwick's Last of the Tasmanians
Struggles and Triumphs of P. T. Barnum
Cut Adrift, a novel, by Albany Fonblanque
The Wyvern Mystery, by J. S. Le Fanu, 3 vols.
Our Antipodes and Round the World, by Frere
Hirell, a novel, by John Saunders, 3 vols.
Stretton, a novel, by Henry Kingsley, 3 vols.
For her Sake, a novel, by F. W. Robinson, 3 vols.
Henry Crabb Robinson's Diary, 3 vols.
False Colours, a novel, by Annie Thomas, 3 vols.
Trollope's (Anthony) He Knew he was Right, 2 vols.
——— Phineas Finn, 2 vols.
——— (T. A.) Garstange of Garstang Grange, 3 vols.
Only Herself, a novel, by Annie Thomas, 3 vols.
Roland Yorke, a novel, by Mrs. Henry Wood, 3 vols.
Wrecked in Port, by Edmund Yates, 3 vols.
The Rob Roy on the Jordan, by Macgregor
Life and Letters of Professor Faraday, 2 vols.
Froude's History of England, vols. XI. and XII.
Puck, a novel, by "Ouida," 3 vols.
The Holy Grail, by Alfred Tennyson
To Esther, and other sketches, by Miss Thackeray
Lady Byron Vindicated, by H. B. Stowe
Walpole; or, Every Man has his Price, by Lord Lytton
Russell's Diary with the Prince and Princess of Wales.
And all the leading magazines and reviews.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
(Commencing at any date.)

	1 month. £ s. d.	3 months. £ s. d.	6 months. £ s. d.	12 months. £ s. d.
One work at a time and a magazine	0 6 0	0 15 0	1 5 0	2 2 0
Two works at a time ditto ditto	0 9 0	1 2 6	1 17 6	3 3 0
Three works at a time and two magazines	0 12 0	1 10 0	2 10 0	4 1 0

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS SONGS.—The Birds will come again, 2s; Emmeline, 1s 6d; Little Maggie May, 2s; Make yourself at Home, 2s; Ring the Bell, Watchman, 1s 9d; Robin Redbreast, 2s; "Yes! I'll meet thee dearest," sequel to "I'll meet thee in the Lane," 2s; Write me a Letter from Home, 2s (postage 2d each extra). J. READING and CO., Musicsellers, 356, George-street.

FAREWELL Sermon and Valedictory Address, delivered by the Rev. J. B. M'Cure, price 6d. Lee and Glassop, Market and Castlereagh streets.

FAMILY BIBLES, a splendid assortment just received. J. J. MOORE, Importer, George-street.

CHURCH SERVICES, Prayer Books, new supply just received. J. J. MOORE, Importer, George-street.

CATHEDRAL HYMN BOOKS, various sizes. J. J. MOORE, Australian Book Mart, George-street.

PUBLIC NOTICES

ROBERTSON TESTIMONIAL FUND.
E. C. WEEKES and S. D. GORDON,
Honorary Treasurers.
M. BURDEKIN and THOS. GARRETT, Hon. Secs.
Committee Rooms, 61, Elizabeth-street North.

HARRISON and JONES,
STOCK and STATION AGENTS,
WOOLBROKERS, AUCTIONEERS,
and
CATTLE SALESMEN.
WOOL STORES—Circular Quay.
SALE YARDS—Victoria Yards, Petersham.
OFFICES—Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney.

WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, TALLOW, HIDES, &c.—The undersigned continue to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, &c., for SALE, or shipment, and will make liberal allowances thereon.
IRWIN and TURNER, 171, Pitt-street.

TO BREWERS.—W. J. DISHER, Consulting Brewer, Brewers' Factor and Engineer, from Melbourne.
The above having just completed his engagement with Messrs. R. and F. Tooth, and having to remain a few weeks longer in Sydney, will be happy to place his services at the disposal of any one in the trade, or those intending to start a Brewery.
Plans and specifications provided.
Royal Hotel, George-street.

TO GROWERS AND SHIPPERS OF WOOL.
IRWIN and TURNER continue to make liberal advances on wool, &c., and offer unusual facilities to shippers desirous of consigning to their London agents. Special attention having been paid to this branch of the business for several years, every arrangement has been made for ensuring lowest rates of freight and other charges. Shippers will avoid many heavy expenses by transacting their business through the above firm.
Bell's-chambers, 171, Pitt-street.

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENCY.
IRWIN and TURNER negotiate Sales of Land and House Property, either by Private Contract or Public Auction. Management of City Estates undertaken.
Bell's-chambers, 171, Pitt-street.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by an Indenture bearing even date herewith, made between PATRICK CURRY, of Lawrence, near Grafton, in the colony of New South Wales, Hotel and Storekeeper, of the first part; ROBERT GRAY, of Wynyard-street, Sydney, in the said colony, Warehouseman, and ARCHIBALD THOMPSON, of Pitt-street, Sydney, aforesaid, Wholesale Wine and Spirit Merchant, trustees for the purposes therein mentioned, of the second part; and the several Persons and Bodies corporate, creditors of the said Patrick Curry, who, so far as he could set forth the same, are named in the schedule to the said Indenture, of the third part; all the real and personal property, stock-in-trade, goods, chattels, and effects belonging to the said Patrick Curry were conveyed and assigned unto the said trustees, for the benefit of all the creditors of the said Patrick Curry. And notice is hereby given that the said indenture, duly executed and attested as by law is required, is now lying at the offices of Messieurs Levy and De Lissa, solicitors, Bell's-chambers, number one hundred and seventy-three, Pitt-street, Sydney aforesaid, for inspection and execution.
Dated this twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.
P. CURRY
ROBERT GRAY
ARCHIBALD THOMPSON.
Signed by the said Patrick Curry, in the presence of THOMAS FISHER, J.P.
Signed by the said Robert Gray, in the presence of E. WRENCH, J.P.
Signed by the said Archibald Thompson, in the presence of E. WRENCH, J.P.

NOTICE.—The undersigned beg to notify that the land advertised for sale by auction, This Day, on account of F. R. L. Rossi, Esq., has been WITHDRAWN from Public Sale.
DAWSON and CO., Auctioneers, 246, Pitt-street.

HOMEBUSH AUTUMN MEETING.—Entrances for the Homebush Autumn Handicap must reach the Hon. Treasurer, at 246, Pitt-street, before 4 p.m., on 1st of April. Day of General Entry, April 8th.
D. C. JONES, Secretary.

MURRAY v. PARKES.—SUBSCRIPTIONS for the purpose of indemnifying Henry Parkes, Esq., M.P., in the late action will be received and acknowledged by John Davies, 90, York-street; and W. C. Wearne, STANDARD Office, Pitt-street.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—This Bank will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, 1st April, for the half-yearly balance of accounts; the Board will meet for the discount of bills, and other business, on THURSDAY, 31st instant, at the usual hour.
SHEPHERD SMITH, General Manager.
Sydney, 29th March, 1870.

BUSINESS CARDS

ASTROLOGY and Geomancy.—Future events revealed. Mons. SIBLY, 240, Liverpool-st., Woolloomooloo.

A CARD.—French Glove, Boot, Hosiery, and Mercery Depot. S. H. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

A CARD.—Mr. GEORGE SMYTHE, Surgeon-Dentist, 27, Hunter-street, 2 doors from Pitt-street.

A CARD.—Mr. GEORGE, Surgeon-Dentist, removed to 52, Hunter-street, corner of Bligh-street, Sydney.

A CARD.—Mr. BENNETT, Dentist, 10, Wynyard-square.

A CARD.—Mr. J. J. LACHAUME, Surgeon-Dentist, 2, Wynyard-square, opposite the Post Office.

A CARD.—Dr. MACLEAN, Dentist, may be consulted for two weeks only, at Mona House, 13, Jamison-st.

A CARD.—Mr. JOHN SPENCER, Surgeon-Dentist, 352, George-street, over Mountcastle's. Honourable mention at Exhibition for Artificial Teeth. Single tooth from 7s 6d; artificial plates repaired; children's teeth regulated.

CITY CARPET GROUNDS.—Carpets beat, altered, and relaid. J. DYER, Upholsterer, William-st. East.

H. W. LOVEDAY, Pianoforte Tuner and Repairer. Address W. MADDOCK, Bookseller, George-st.

J. H. NEWMAN, Photographer, REMOVED to 12, South Head Road, close to Hyde Park.

J. SCOLES, Hairdresser, and Ornamental Hair-worker, from W. Coffyn's, 115, King-street East.

L. BORNSTEIN, Practical Tailor, Habitmaker, and Men's Mercer, 368, George-st., opp. Wynyard-st.

MISS HAYES'S French Paper Models; ladies' materials cut and fitted. 157, Elizabeth-st., Hyde Park.

MR. W. J. ANDERSON, author of works on NERVOUS AFFECTIONS and DISEASES of WOMEN and CHILDREN, 21, Charlotte-place, Church-hill.

PHRENOLOGY.—Mr. KELLEY'S Rooms, 610½, George-st., Brickfield-hill. Consultations day & evening.

REMOVAL.—W. COOPER, Plumber, &c., from 187, Castlereagh-st., to 552½, George-st., opp. Cathedral.

REMOVAL.—F. KIRBY, Theatrical Book Importer, from Market-street, to Pitt-st., next Victoria Theatre.

W. J. TICKLE, Practical Tailor and Woollen Draper, 80, King-street, next the City Bank.

WILLIAM BRADLEY, Artist Photographer, and Portrait Painter in crayons. 140, Pitt-street.

A CARD.—J. DEGOTARDI'S Photographic Studio, 287, George-st., opp. Hunter-st.

NEWMAN'S (late Montagu Scott's) Royal Photographic Gallery, 392, George-street.

PUBLICATIONS

AFTERNOON TELEGRAM. PRICE ONE PENNY.
This Journal is published at 3 o'clock p.m. each day. It gives the Colonial and Intercolonial News up to an early hour in the afternoon; Shipping; Supreme Court, Metropolitan Court, and Police Proceedings; Telegrams from Melbourne, Adelaide, Brisbane, &c.; Coroner's Inquests, &c., &c.
Advertisements received up to 1 o'clock.
This Journal is printed for the Proprietors, at the Office of the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD. All communications for the Editor, Advertisements, &c., must be sent to Mr. JOHN R. MOORE, the publisher, No. 15, Hunter-street; or to the HERALD Office.
Terms to agents can be obtained of Mr. Moore.
BOYS WANTED, to sell in the suburbs.

EDUCATIONAL

A SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, 414, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, conducted by competent teachers. English, drawing, with plain and fancy needlework, one guinea per quarter; pianoforte instruction, one guinea per quarter. French and other languages if required. School duties commence on MONDAY, April 4th, 1870. Further particulars on application.

BELMORE COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, under the kind interest of Lady Belmore, 169, Macquarie-street, near Government House. First-class masters attend for ALL accomplishments.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, GLEBE POINT.—The second quarter of the current year will commence MONDAY, April 4th.
JOHN PENDRILL, M.A.

EDUCATION.—New Quarter, April 1st. Mrs. KNELLER PARKER, Knellerpore, Double Bay.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT for Young Ladies, 6, Bligh-street. Mrs. Cousins has vacancies for some additional pupils; the dancing class will be resumed on the 4th April.

HIGH SCHOOL, Goulburn, offers the advantage of a superior Education in a healthy climate. Vacancies for BOARDERS.
G. METCALFE, M.A.

PADDINGTON HOUSE SCHOOL.—New Quarter begins April 4. G. H. STANLEY, LL.D.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, for Young Ladies, Resident and Daily Students, 143, Macleay-street, Darlinghurst Road, Sydney.
Directress—Mrs. H. N. MONTAGU.
Principal—Mr. H. N. MONTAGU, B.A.
The students are trained thoroughly to understand and write the English language, and are instructed in the various accomplishments by the most eminent professors.
The Principal gives his undivided time and attention to the improvement of the pupils, the work of every class being under his immediate supervision.

THE MISSES MARTIN'S Morning Classes, 195, Macquarie-st. New Quarter will commence April 1st.

THE Misses HARDY, Shirley, Edgecliff Road, Double Bay. The new quarter commences April 1st. The first professors attend.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

ELVY and CO.'S COLLARD PIANOS
ELVY and CO.'S Erard Pianos.
ELVY and CO.'S Broadwood Pianos.
ELVY and CO.'S Bord Pianos.
ELVY and CO.'S Pianos, by various makers
——— are all of high CHARACTER, have
——— been specially SELECTED, are of
——— elegant design and brilliant TONE;
——— at moderate PRICES.
ELVY and CO.'S Stock of Music comprises both Standard and Popular Compositions of every description. Parcels of Novelties always open for selection. Some hundreds of slightly damaged Copyright Works are offered at 6d. each.
ELVY and CO., 321, George-street.

PIANOFORTE INSTRUCTION.—Mr. MARSH receives pupils, 145, Castlereagh-st., and 1, Belgrave-ter.

A COTTAGE PIANO for SALE, £14. 75, William-street.

HORTICULTURE AND FARMING

CANARY SEED, retail at 4d per lb. HILTON BROWNE and CO., 239, Pitt-st (down gateway).

LASIANDRA MACRANTHA.—Young plants of this truly magnificent flowering shrub will be ready for sending out early in April. This plant produces flowers of a brilliant violet blue, an individual flower measuring nearly a foot and a half in circumference.
Lilium Auratum and the true Orange Lily, extra strong
Irisine acuminata and Lindenii.
Pleroma Sarmentora.
Salvadora Persica (mustard tree of Scripture).
Together with many other novelties recently imported from Europe.
Also, the largest and most varied stock in Australia of orange and other fruit trees. Ornamental trees, shrubs, and flowering plants of every description.
Charges strictly moderate.
SHEPHERD and CO., Darling Nursery, Sydney, opposite University. Established 1827.

FINE SALT.—50 tons, now landing ex La Rococosa, from Liverpool, on SALE by
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.,
Charlotte-place.

A DOMESTIC DIFFICULTY.
WOMEN OF NEW SOUTH WALES!
Wives! Mothers! Mothers in whose houses there are many little vacant places! Let us use our own efforts to emancipate ourselves from the dreadful state in which we are all more or less plunged—plunged so deep as to sap our happiness and peace both here and hereafter. It is in vain, and it will be in vain, to ask our husbands to help us; they seem from some cause unable to break through the trammels which surround them. Let us rouse ourselves to get decent women into our houses as servants, and thus shake off the degradation which at present overwhelms us.
To do this we must bring in Immigration, and this can only be done by collecting much money. Let us for once act in concert; let us use some of the money now wasted in "dress," and render ourselves respectable in the eyes of the world, by showing ourselves capable of a great effort for a noble purpose. Is it nothing, that strangers come into our houses, and insult us by their impudent defiance before our husbands, our sons, and daughters, and dictate to us what we shall do even with our own children? Is it nothing, when sickness invades our dwellings, to feel ourselves unable to secure one honest kindly heart, to give us necessary help? So far from it, we are perhaps left close the eyes of the being dearest to us on earth. Of what value are all the gewgaws and tinsel of fashion then? And if all this is true (and you know it is), you who read this know that what you endure and have endured from the ill-conduct of your servants could not be published in any paper; the recital would be too humiliating to ourselves as mistresses of families, these servants knowing full well that agreements, however strictly worded, they can break without the magistrates' awarding any penalty except to the already defrauded employer.
Now for the remedy. If every mistress of a family in New South Wales would give only one pound, what a large sum could soon be raised! Say, will you try? Never mind about not having a vote for a member of Parliament. Let us even be contented to be governed by our husbands, but do not (at least without a struggle) let our husbands and ourselves be governed by our servants.
I hear that there is a desire among the Swedes and Danes to emigrate. Let us try to find out the truth of this. Let us not deceive ourselves; the effort must be made by OURSELVES. At the present time MEN are too much afraid of losing popularity to move in the cause of immigration. WE must raise the money.
If those to whom I have addressed my exhortation would only be true to themselves (that is, would act promptly—without any delay), £50,000 could soon be collected without difficulty to anyone.
Young proud happy mother, do not hesitate between subscribing your pound or buying a pretty hat for your darling boy, or you may have the hat and not your boy. Neglect kills babies! Do I speak the truth? Look at the statistics of health, and see how many children die before they are 2 years old. And how can it be otherwise?
These are serious considerations. Let us look at once to the remedy before the novelty of my proposal has worn off.
A MOTHER.

PRODUCE PROVISIONS ETC.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, Seconds, Kiln-dried Corn Flour, &c.
The best and cheapest in Sydney.

JAMES PEMELL and CO., Parramatta-street, and opposite Railway Station Gates, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, best Seconds, Kiln-dried Corn Flour, &c.
Best quality, lowest prices.

CALIFORNIAN FLOUR.—"Golden Age," and "National Mills,"
Fresh and new, now landing, ex Anna,
On SALE by
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.,
362, George-street.

FLOUR AND WHEAT.
ADELAIDE FLOUR...Magarey's superfine
Hart's superfine
Dunn's superfine
Duffield's superfine
Duffield's household
Giles and Smith's superfine
Randall's superfine
Alexander's superfine
TASMANIAN FLOUR...Emerald Mills superfine
Carrick's Mills superfine
Walker's Mills superfine
CALIFORNIAN FLOUR..Golden Age brand, ½-sacks.
Adelaide wheat
Tasmanian wheat
New South Wales wheat.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

FLOUR, ON SALE.—
ADELAIDE—Hart's Superfine
Noarlunga ditto
Alexander's ditto
BATHURST—Union Mills ditto, and Seconds
Britannia Mills ditto
CALIFORNIAN—Best brands.
C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

JAMS.—Johnson, Brothers' Lion Brand; Watteville, S. A.; Wyatt's English, L., D., and Co.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the Undersigned,—Swallow and Ariell's celebrated plain and fancy biscuits; G. Bencraft and Co.'s Victorian oatmeal; Melbourne moulds; yellow, mottled, soft, wool-scouring, and toilet soaps; French and colonial confectionery, jams, pat. groats, sarsaparills, grocers' and confectioners' paper bags, Cheshire and North Wilts cheese.
W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-street.

TAHITIAN LIMEJUICE.
A prime sample in small packages, for SALE by
BEILBY and SCOTT.

POTATOES.—Prime sample of Warrnambool Potatoes now landing ex Swordfish. C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-st.

BOILING PEAS, retail at 6d. per quart. HILTON BROWNE and CO., 239, Pitt-st. (down gateway).

COAL FIREWOOD ETC.

AUSTRALIAN GASLIGHT COMPANY.
REDUCTION IN PRICE OF COKE.
The price of COKE is, THIS DAY, REDUCED to ten shillings per chaldron.
Delivered free of charge for cartage, at any place within the boundaries of the city; and at two shillings per chaldron at any place not more than two miles beyond the city boundaries.
For places at a greater distance, parties must make their own arrangements as to carriage.
Gas Works, 11th March, 1870.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE by TENDER, the STOCK-IN-TRADE and BOOK DEBTS of a lucrative and old-established BUSINESS, in one of the most important towns of the Western District. The stock is general, in fine order, and not too heavy; the premises are first-class, and possess every appliance for the carrying on of a large trade. They could be rented either for one or a term of years. Full particulars can be obtained from Messrs. CHRISTOPHER NEWTON, BROTHER, and CO., Sydney; or from Mr. THOMAS HILES, Beehive Store, Mudgee.
Tenders for the above will be received, addressed to the office of C. NEWTON, BROTHER, and CO., 440, George-street, Sydney, until MONDAY, 11th April.
March 14, 1870.

FOR SALE, the LEASE, LICENSE, and GOODWILL of the best hotel in Campbelltown, THE ROYAL HOTEL. The present tenant has kept the house for the last twelve years, under the best landlord in the district, Mr. Hurley, and is now removing to Sydney. The house is in good order, with stabling, out-houses, garden, and large paddock; the rent is only £60 a-year, and the incoming about £60. Apply at once, to ANDREW ALLAN, 370, George-street, Mort's-passage.

TO BE disposed of, a good paying PUBLIC-HOUSE, in Woolloomooloo. Lee, 92, South Head Road.

WANTED, to dispose of a BUSINESS, producing a satisfactory return; a small capital only necessary to conduct it. Satisfactory reasons given for retiring. Address J. H., care Mr. Haynes, confectioner, 572, Geo.-st.

HENNESSY'S Three Star (***) Pale BRANDY, 6s per bottle. C. J. ROBERTS, George and Market sts.

BASS'S ALE, new brew, in bulk and bottle. MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

CHOICE WINES.—Hocks, Burgundy, Claret, and Champagnes. MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

RUM, in hogsheads and quarters—Preston, Lowndes, and Lemon Hart's.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

GWYNNE'S CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS.—The undersigned have ON HAND several Pumps by the above celebrated maker.
1.16 pumping engine and boiler, all mounted on wheels, and complete in every respect
1.15 centrifugal pump, with spare spindles, discs, &c., driving belt, pipes, and bend
2.12 centrifugal pumps, with pipes, &c.
1.10 ditto ditto
1.6 ditto ditto
The prices of the above have been reduced as low as possible.
P. N. RUSSELL and CO.

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NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, MARCH 29.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-seven minut s past 3 o'clock.

FORFEITED AND VACANT RUNS.

Mr. JENNINGS asked the Secretary for Lands,—"1. How many runs were declared forfeited in 1868 and 1869? 2. What number of runs are there altogether vacant, and lying open for occupation? 3. What is the approximate area of the unoccupied runs within the colony?"

Mr. FORSTER, in answer to the first question, said there were 234 declared forfeited; in answer to the second, he said there were 274 runs lying vacant; in answer to the third, he said the approximate area of unoccupied runs was 14,600,000 acres.

SECTION VIII.—WESTERN RAILWAY.

Mr. WEBB asked the Secretary for Public Works,—"1. When does the contract time for completing the railway works in section 8, on the Western line, expire? 2. Does the Minister for Works consider that, at the present rate of progress, the contractor will complete the works within the contract time? 3. If the works are not completed within the contract time, is it the intention of the Government to enforce the penalty?"

Mr. SUTHERLAND, in reply to the first question, said, 31st December, 1870; second, the Engineer-in-Chief had reported that unless greater progress be made, the contract will not be completed within the prescribed time; third, it is the intention of the Government to enforce the penalty unless satisfactory reason be given for the delay.

Mr. FARNELL, on behalf of Mr. Buchanan, asked the Colonial Secretary,—"1. Is it the case that bookbinding, to a considerable extent, is carried on in Darlinghurst gaol entirely by prison labour? 2. Does this labour come into competition with the trade of bookbinding in the colony? 3. If so, will the Colonial Secretary give the matter his attention, with a view to the protection of the regular trader?"

Mr. COWPER replied that bookbinding was carried on in the gaol. The value of the work done for the Government in 1868 was £46 7s. 9d.; for the public, £51 14s. The value of the work done in 1869 for the Government, £59 7s. 6d.; for the public, £42 5s. With regard to the second question, he said that he apprehended that bookbinding, as well as any other work carried on in prison, must come into competition with other labour; but he did not see that on that account the Government ought not to make the labour of prisoners available for their support whilst in prison.

MESSAGES.

Mr. SPEAKER announced that he had received a message from his Excellency the Governor, recommending that provision be made to meet the Treasury bills and short-dated debentures becoming due under the Treasury Bills Act and Loans Act of 1865.

It was ordered that the messages be printed, and taken into consideration in Committee of Supply.

PETITIONS.

Mr. KING presented a petition from 191 licensed victuallers against the bill to limit the number of public-houses in certain districts.

Mr. FARNELL presented a petition from Mr. John Murray Bate, complaining of dismissal from the public service without compensation, and without an opportunity being allowed him to defend himself from charges that were made against him.

The petitions were received.

REPORTS.

Mr. LEE brought up the report of the select committee on the petition of Alexander Walker Scott, with regard to land taken for the Hunter River Railway. It was ordered that the document be printed.

Mr. FORSTER laid on the table the annual report of the Gold-Fields Commissioners. It was ordered that the document be printed.

CATTLE SALE YARDS.

Mr. DRIVER brought up a bill to authorise the Municipal Council of Sydney to establish yards for the sale of cattle. The bill was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and the second reading fixed an order of the day for Friday next.

PETITIONS PRINTED.

Mr. LACKEY moved,—"That the petition presented by him on 25th March, from the Bench of magistrates at Liverpool, be printed."

Mr. FARNELL moved,—"That the petition presented by him on 25th March, from Mr. John Busby, be printed."

The motions were agreed to.

MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

On the order of the day, for the resumption of the adjourned debate on the motion of Mr. Buchanan; for the third reading of the Matrimonial Causes Bill, being read,

Mr. JENNINGS said that as he had been a consistent opponent of the bill, he would now state the reasons which induced him to take the course he did. Before doing so, however, he said he considered this session a peculiarly inopportune one for the discussion of such a measure. He understood that the attention of the House was to be devoted, during the present session, to the consideration and discussion of financial matters, and not to the consideration of such a measure as was now before the House. He thought those votaries of social science, those doctrinaires, might have allowed hon. members to have devoted their attention during the present session to one object. They were asked to discuss a number of questions—the abolition of capital punishment, the destruction of the institution of matrimony—(cries of "Oh, oh")—and a number of other questions. He dissented from the position taking up by the hon. and learned member for Argyle with regard to the position of Roman Catholics in relation to this bill. He knew of no system of morality or ethics beyond that which he had received from the teachers of the religion which he professed. Christianity had given him ideas of which he could not get rid; and he could not perform such a metaphysical feat of gymnastics as the hon. and learned member for Argyle performed, and cut himself in two, and speak as though he were not a Roman Catholic. It seemed to him to be a psychological impossibility. In arriving at a conclusion with regard to this bill, he had been influenced by those religious principles which he professed. He thought he had also a right to complain of the inconsistent nature of the remarks made by the hon. and gallant member for Camden. That hon. member said that because Roman Catholics were opposed to this bill, that therefore other members, in self defence, were bound to vote for it. He had great respect for that hon. member, but he thought he had, unwittingly, done Roman Catholic members of that House a great injustice. He (Mr. Jennings) considered that this bill would strike a blow against the venerable institution of marriage. The teaching of Christianity with regard to marriage was that it was indissoluble. And Roman Catholics, the largest body of Christians in the world, and equal to all others put together, considered marriage to be a sacrament. The Anglican Church, and other bodies separated from it, did not consider it a sacrament; but they invested the ceremony with peculiar impressiveness. And if marriage was only to be performed as a civil contract, it would, he thought, rudely violate the feelings of many Protestants who were now supporting the bill. ["No."] He was speaking of what was his own impression. It was very fallacious to judge by a law. If you were in the State of Maine, you might suppose that the people there were all teetotalers. But they were not. There was as much liquor drunk in that State as ever. [Mr. WILSON: "No," and laughter.] We had a particular veneration for the sacrement of marriage, because we found, on reference to Holy Writ, that it was on the occasion of a marriage that the Divine Founder of our holy religion performed his first miracle, and thus invested the sacrament of marriage with a peculiar solemnity. The hon. and learned member for West Sydney (Mr. Windeyer) claimed St. Augustine as an authority in favour of divorce. [Mr. WINDEYER: I cited St. Augustine as an authority who viewed the sin of adultery as being equally great in the sight of God, whether committed by the husband or the wife.] The fact was, that St. Augustine was strongly opposed to divorce, and wrote against idolatrous marriages, or of the marriage of persons who had been divorced. St. Augustine was confessedly the most distinct advocate of the inviolability of the marriage tie. Commenting on the words of St. Paul, that a woman is bound to the law so long as her husband lives, as expressed in his Epistle to the Romans, 7 cap. v. 2 and 3. In reply to the statement concerning that where adultery was committed by married persons, that the marriage should be dissolved, as if death had taken place:—"These words of the Apostle, so often repeated, so often inculcated, are true, living, life-giving, and explicit. One who has been a wife cannot begin to be the wife of another until she has ceased to be the wife of the former; but she shall cease to be the wife of the former on the death of her husband, not by reason of fornication. Therefore a married person is lawfully dismissed for fornication, but the bond of marriage remains, so that whoever shall marry the person dismissed, even for fornication, shall be an adulterer." That was one of forty passages. He quoted St. Augustine in reply to the hon. member for Queanbeyan, who had made the extraordinary assertion that the indissolubility of the marriage tie was the invention of priests in the middle ages. [Mr. FORSTER: I don't admit that is what I said.] He thought that that was the fair construction of the hon. member's words, as they were reported. In his supplement to the third part of the immortal work, "the Summa Theologica," question 59, article 6, he laid down distinctly that marriage could be dissolved, *i.e.*, a consummated Christian marriage, *quoad vinculum*, by the adultery or infidelity of the married persons, but that such unfaithfulness justifies even a perpetual separation, which no other cause could justify." He thought that it was stated by the hon. and learned Knight who represented East Sydney that marriage was not regarded as a sacrament, but his reading had led him to the belief that it was regarded as a sacrament. He would quote the statement of Jeremiah, the Patriarch of Constantinople, in his censure of the Augsburg confession of faith, pronounced in the name of the whole Greek Church who professed on the part of the Eastern Church; speaking of marriage he said that "it was a divine sacrament, and one of the seven that Christ and His apostles gave to the Church." Some reference had been made to the operation of the law in Germany. Let us hear what a Protestant lady, Madame de Stael, says in her book on Germany, speaking of a country which she loves and admires: "Love," she says, "is a religion in Germany, but a poetical religion which tolerates very freely all that sensibility can excuse. It cannot be denied that in the Protestant provinces the facility of divorce is injurious to the sanctity of marriage. They change husbands as quietly as if they were arranging the incidents of a drama: the good nature of the man and woman prevents the mixture of any bitterness with their easy ruptures; and as there is among the Germans more imagination than real passion, the most curious events take place with singular tranquility. Yet it is thus that manners and characters lose all consistency; the paradoxical spirit destroys the most sacred institutions, and there are no well-established rules on any subject." Von Schlegel was also one who was well qualified to give an opinion. He was a German, and a Protestant, but he was entirely in favour of the indissolubility of marriage. He found on reference to the works of Edmund Burke that he was an uncompromising enemy to the dissolution of the marriage tie, and he had given a most frightful picture of the ills which occurred in France owing to the operation of the law of divorce. Burke's picture was one of the most harrowing that we could well read, and we were all aware that the law in France had led to the most frightful immorality. No re-marriages, however, were now permitted in France. He should be very loth to enter into the line of argument taken up by Sir James Martin respecting the immorality of cities, and he thought that many other causes than divorce contributed to cause the immorality which prevailed. Nor was he disposed to accept the opinions of the hon. member Mr. Buchanan as to Spain and Rome being sinks of iniquity, nor would he go to Protestant Sweden and Norway, where profligacy was as rife as in any other country in the world. He thought that the country to which we ought to look for the illustrations of the working of this law was the country peopled in a great degree by our own race and kindred in America. He must confess that he was much desirous of finding what the working of the law was there. He could only quote from a French book on this subject. He gave the following as the translation of a portion of the work:—"Monsieur Eugene Veulliot, an intelligent French writer, who visited the United States in 1867, gives the following as the reasons for which divorce is granted in many of the States:—Bigamy, adultery, voluntary absence during 1, 2, 3, or more years; imbecility, mental alienation, union with a negro, a mulatto, or Indian; state of vagabondage, acts of cruelty by one or other of the married parties, a non-recognition of conjugal rights, imprisonment for local offences, habitual drunkenness or excessive use of opium, refusal to support one's wife, refusal on the part of the woman to follow her husband if he change his residence, disorderly conduct on the part of either party, adhesion of the one or the other to the sect of the Shakers. In one State, that of Kentucky, it has lately been enacted that 'when a husband advertises his intention not to pay his wife's debts, she can go and claim a divorce on shewing the advertisement and verifying it.' Besides these causes it is in many cases decreed that the Court may take cognisance of any causes it thinks fit. Only one State, that of South Carolina, absolutely prohibits divorce. One of the judges in Ohio has written to say that 'there is no law so much abused as the law of divorce in Ohio.' In consequence of the ease with which parties can get divorced the institution of marriage has fallen into disrespect, and is looked upon as only a temporary and fleeting arrangement. It is thought so lightly of, that on one occasion where the bridegroom was in a hurry, he and his wife were married on horseback; on another occasion, such was the grotesque levity of the couple about to be married, they were married 'up in a balloon'; on another occasion a young couple were so anxious to be married, that not being provided with the means of crossing a suddenly flooded river, which divided them from their parson, they stood on one bank and got the marriage performed by the officiating minister from the opposite shore. It is a common thing for persons living in New York to sign a false declaration stating that they have been residents of Indiana for a year, and to sue out a divorce from one of the Courts in Indiana, which, being unopposed, is, as a matter of course, granted. There are numbers of agents who undertake—in fact, whose business it is to procure such divorces—and a husband may thus quietly get rid of his wife by paying his agent to procure a divorce, and the woman would have no choice but to appear in person before the Court in Indiana, and apply for a prohibition—a thing, in most instances, simply impossible. Thus it follows that divorce has been taken enormous advantage of, and since the war the number of divorces have increased tenfold. In France—a country of 36 millions—the highest average is 1900 judicial separations a-year, 300 of which are for adultery. In the United States, a country of 30 millions, the ordinary average is 3000, a great part of which is for causes of adultery. In America, women are allowed to celebrate marriages, and the Rev. Olympia Brown has taken up a line of business formerly plied by the blacksmith of Gretna Green. It was thought that marriages celebrated by this priestess were illegal, and many persons who had been married by her claimed a divorce on the ground of her having no legal right to perform the rite. The State of Massachusetts has, however, decreed that marriage is valid if performed by a minister of any religion or any sex." He believed the greatest disasters would befall this country by the disturbance of the marriage ties. The family tie he believed the most sacred bond in life; and to break it would result in the loss of parental and filial affection. The Divorce Law had had this effect in America, where the loosest notions prevailed. On the authority of Theodore Parker and Hepworth Dixon, he stated that many of the women of Massachusetts had refused to have children, because they preferred to cultivate their intellect. These intellectual women contended for their own superiority because last created, and on the ground that in her functions she was more complex. He maintained this was an evil state of things. While he believed in many respects woman was superior to man, it was one of the glorious effects of Christianity to place her in her right position. He had objected to the 13th clause in committee. He had pointed out that the bill was illogical and improper, because while it admitted women to all the rights of men, they did not involve her in all the consequences of those rights. He dealt with the question from a Christian platform; and he felt that he had only done his duty by recording his objections against the bill. He believed that society would be contaminated by it. It was contrary to the religion he upheld, and he felt conscientiously bound to vote against it.

Mr. LEARY said that, in approaching the discussion of this question, he felt that it was one of the most important measures that had ever been brought before a Legislative Assembly in the world, for on their deliberations or results might depend, on the one hand, justice to a number of distressed persons, and on the other hand, while doing that, they might do great injury to the moral tone of society, and therefore they ought to consider well and anxiously before coming to a determination. He did not consider that it should be looked upon from a Scriptural point of view, and he deprecated much of the discussion as having been irrelevant. Reference to Prussia and America, he considered of little value as not being analogous to the nation from which they sprang. He would direct their attention to England and the sister colony alone, where the people were of similar character and had similar institutions to those here. He could not help, however, saying that this bill had been carried much too hastily. Between the first and second reading of the bill at least two months ought to have elapsed, to allow of time for its consideration. Both the statistics he should furnish to the House, and the consideration he had given to the subject, were very imperfect, for the reason that sufficient time had not been allowed. Hon. members had not shown by their speeches that they had given to the question that attention which it deserved. On the second reading of the bill in the House of Lords, he found that six bishops voted for it and five against it, and the third reading was carried by a majority of 91 to 34. The assertion that this question emanated only from revolutionary minds was not proved by these facts. The hon. and learned members for Argyle and East Sydney had stated, almost cavalierly, that it was an extraordinary thing that the table was not covered with petitions. It was hardly likely that persons who were suffering from conjugal infidelity, would thus make public their names. He might as well ask why the table was not covered with petitions against the bill. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member for Argyle stated that when the Divorce Act passed in England, there were not many applicants; but in a year or two afterwards a very large number of persons applied, and the business of the Court went on increasing until one Judge was hardly able to perform his work. Hon. members would see on reflection that it was rather marvellous that one Judge was capable of doing all the duties in a population of 20,000,000 or 30,000,000. He found on reference to the returns laid on the table of the House of Commons, that in 1858 there were 244 cases tried on the ground of adultery; in 1859, 211; in 1860, 210; in 1861, 187; in 1862, 200; in 1863, 255; in 1864, 231; in 1865, 222; and in 1866, 215. The yearly average for 1859 to 1863 was 213; and since that time it had been 306. In 1863 the population was 29 000,000, and assuming that last year there were 300 cases tried, it did not seem to him to be such a very large number. In Victoria there were in 1862, 20 applications for divorce on the ground of adultery, and 6 decrees; in 1863, 17 applications and 4 decrees; in 1864, 15 applications and 8 decrees; in 1865, 10 applications and 6 decrees; in 1866, 17 applications and 5 decrees; in 1867, 13 applications and 6 decrees. He thought from these figures that applications were considerably more numerous in Victoria than in England. He would like to know something about the cases in which there were no decrees. A great deal had been introduced into the debate which had nothing to do with the question. The hon. and learned member for Argyle had said one thing, which would perhaps have come better from a single man—he had said that it was no great hardship to be released from entering the marriage state. He had no hesitation in saying that if he were in favour of a bill of the kind, he should be disposed to go a great deal further, and grant divorce in cases of cruelty and desertion. The law was merely a permissive one; they were not the keepers of men's consciences, but allowed them the right to judge for themselves according to their views of the Scriptures. They had no right to refuse the right of dissolving the contract in such cases as he had mentioned, unless they were of opinion that by granting it they would produce a laxity of morals in the community. He felt that it could not be proved that they had not the right to legislate in that direction. The hon. member read as a high authority the following extracts from the Journal of the Statistical Society of 1867. "Before the establishment of this Court marriages were indissoluble except by Act of Parliament; and the proceedings since its creation have not only falsified the sinister predictions of opponents, but have shown how much domestic unhappiness has been purged and immorality prevented by means of its simple and salutary proceedings." "The proceedings in the Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes should occasion no uneasiness, when we see that there were 185,474 marriages in England in 1865, and 398 applications only of all kinds, including those for declarations as to legitimacy to the Court. The returns do not enable a comparison with the number of suits for divorce *a mensâ et thoro* (analogous to the present suit for judicial separation) which were in former times instituted in the Ecclesiastical Courts, and which now appear to a certain extent superseded by the more rational proceeding for a dissolution of the marriage; but it is impossible to look into these returns without a feeling of satisfaction that those most injurious and demoralising acts and feelings which too often clouded and embittered married life, and were without remedy in times gone by, can now be redressed by the salutary action of this Court." He believed that was a very high authority, but he believed that almost equally high authorities might be produced on the other side, and that was the great difficulty he had in considering the question. Some years ago, when he had the honour of being a member of the House, he supported a Divorce Bill on the abstract right of doing justice to anxious hearts and afflicted people. He was sure that there were husbands and wives who could not live with their partners on account of infidelity; and he did not think because all the Catholic and some of the Protestant portion of the community were opposed to the bill, that they ought to prevent justice being done in these cases. But if there were any danger of inducing a laxity of morals in the colony by passing such a measure, he would prefer that these few people should be refused relief. It was a matter in which they ought to proceed slowly, and before they passed a bill which would, perhaps, damage the moral tone of the community, they ought to obtain further information as to the results in England and Victoria. He could not oppose the bill because there were so many arguments in favour of it, but would like to know whether it had interfered with the moral tone in England and in Melbourne. He had heard persons say that it had, and he should like to assure himself of the fact, whether it was so or not. In taking the course he had proposed for himself, he should very likely receive the taunts of both sides of the House, but he had no one to please in this matter except his own conscience, (Hear, hear.) The chances of legislation would not be injured by a little delay, and as he could not vote against the bill he should take the extraordinary course of refusing to vote on this question.

Mr. S. C. BROWN said he thought this was a matter of such importance that the House ought to give a decided vote in regard to it. It appeared to him, however, that hon. members could not avoid looking at the question in its religious as well as in its social aspect. If any of the opponents of this bill could show that it was contrary to the Divine law, it would be their duty to oppose it, because it had been well said, "That could never be politically right which was morally and religiously wrong." This bill might be summed up as containing three principles,—First, it would give power to pronounce divorce for adultery; second, permission to divorced people to marry again; and third, equal rights to both sexes under the bill. The first point had two classes of opponents—those who considered that a marriage once legally solemnized between persons able to contract it, was indissoluble; and those who, while admitting the right of the temporal power to pronounce divorce, believe it is not for the benefit of society that such divorce should be pronounced. What was the law under the old and new dispensations? If hon. members would turn to the 24th chapter of Deuteronomy, and 1st and 2nd verses, they would find it thus laid down: "When a man hath taken a wife and married her, and it come to pass that she find no favour in his eyes, because he hath found some uncleanness in her: then let him write her a bill of divorcement, and give it in her hand, and send her out of his house. And when she is departed out of his house, she may go and be another man's wife." The law under the new dispensation was contained in Christ's Sermon on the Mount—(Matthew v. 31, 32): "It hath been said, whosoever shall put away his wife, let him give her a writing of divorcement: but I say unto you, that whosoever shall put away his wife, saving for the cause of fornication, causeth her to commit adultery; and whosoever shall marry her that is divorced committeth adultery." Dr. Alford, commenting on these passages, spoke of fornication as "breaking" the marriage. This bill enunciated no new principle. It simply placed within the reach of all that which was now in the reach of a few. He did not believe it would, as stated, be an incentive to sin. It was a maxim of English law that there was no wrong without a remedy; and if a husband or a wife had committed so grievous a wrong, should the injured partner be without a remedy? He maintained that not only should a remedy be provided, but also that it should be placed within the reach of all. In regard to the second part of the bill, which would admit divorced persons to marry again, they were met with considerations of difficulty, but, after due consideration, he thought it would be found that it was consonant with divine law, both under the old and new dispensations. Upon this point he would again quote from Dr. Alford, who said:—"How far the marriage of the innocent party after separation (on account of fornication) is forbidden by this or the similar passage (chapter 19), is a weighty and difficult question. By the Roman Catholic Church such marriage is strictly forbidden, and the authority of Augustine, much cited, who strongly upholds this view, but not without misgivings later in life. On the other hand the Protestant and Greek Churches allow such marriages." He then proceeds to refer to the disputed question whether the word in the verses "divorced" means unlawfully divorced—that is, for other causes than fornication—or means absolutely that marriage again should not be allowed; and concludes "We may well leave a matter in doubt, of which Augustine could say that it was so obscure that error on either side is venial." In bringing their own intelligence to bear upon the matter did not hon. gentlemen see that it was far better that the parties should be allowed to marry again? Why should a man be punished for the sins of a faithless wife? Unless they allowed him to marry again, unless he were a man of fine moral and religious character, they would be inciting him to commit another and a grievous sin against another person. He was sorry to find that the equality of the bill in regard to the sexes was a stumblingblock to many hon. members. To his mind it was one of the best provisions of it. It might be that the sin of the wife was not attended with such serious consequences to the family. But it was only the bill. (Hear, hear.) a question of degree in consequences. The sin of the husband was quite as great as that of the wife. The marriage tie was as much binding upon the husband as upon the wife, and he could not see why a husband should be allowed to break that tie with impunity; whilst the wife was to be afforded no relief unless the husband had added cruelty to the offence. The woman was quite as likely to have her feelings outraged as the husband. And although a woman would not be so likely to take advantage of the provisions of this bill as a husband would, he did not see why relief should be given to one and not to the other. In considering this measure everyone ought to be guided by his own opinions, and not by the opinions of others. For these reasons, it was his intention to vote for the third reading of the bill.

Mr. BROOKES said that, notwithstanding the many able speeches that had been made, he felt that there were some points which deserved fuller consideration than had yet been given to them. If hon. members went fairly into the objections which had been raised against this bill, not only with regard to facts, but also to the deductions which had been drawn from those facts—more especially those raised by Sir James Martin—the matter would be found to have a different complexion than that which was put upon it by that hon. and learned member. Not only did the hon. and learned member make grievous errors, but he made erroneous deductions from the facts which he adduced. The hon. and learned member said, that it was quite a mistake to suppose that the opposition to divorce arose in the Roman Catholic Church because marriage was regarded as a sacrament, and that in the Greek Church marriage was as strongly prohibited as in the Roman Catholic Church, although it was not regarded by that Church as a sacrament. Nothing could be more erroneous than that, because it was quite clear that the Greeks derived their laws from the Jews. And not only did the Jews have a prescribed bill of divorce, but the Athenians also. In a work entitled, "Temporal Benefits of Christianity," in which the various modes of divorce adopted by various countries, and at various times, were referred to, he found it stated, that "The influence of the Jewish laws on the condition of the world during the early ages of Grecian history has been often pointed out by distinguished writers, from the resemblance between many of the institutions and ceremonies of both countries. The Athenians had a prescribed Bill of Divorce, and so had the Jews." Milman, in his "History of the Jews," remarks "That the Hebrew lawgiver has exercised over the destinies of mankind a more extensive and permanent influence than any other individual in the annals of the world." He felt it important that such an error as had been fallen into by the hon. and learned member for East Sydney, Sir James Martin, should be corrected. It had also been emphatically stated that the Roman Catholic Church had never permitted in any form the law of divorce. For very many years that Church took very little interest in the question, until a necessity for action arose. The hon. and learned member, Sir James Martin, also said that by the law of Christian Europe,—excepting England—until the Council of Trent, the marriage contract could be entered into without the intervention of a priest. That was not *strictly* true—England formed no such exception. England followed out the law of civil contract in relation to marriages up to a later period than the Reformation. After the Reformation, marriage by civil contract was discontinued, by a measure which passed the Legislature to prevent clandestine marriages, and by which people could only marry by permission of the Church of England. That measure was a very obnoxious one, but was repealed on a demand being made by the Nonconformists. Sir James Martin also stated that the main reason for appointing a priest to solemnize marriages was that he was a man who could give the most authentic testimony of the contract. He (Mr. Brookes) entirely dissented from such an opinion. With regard to the bill, it had been stated, that the 13th clause would give impunity to the woman and give her advantages to which she was not entitled; it might be said on the contrary that the present state of the law offered a premium to crime, inasmuch as the husband might obtain a divorce against the wife on the ground of adultery. The wife, on the other hand, could not obtain a similar measure of justice without the husband added some other crime to the offence. He could not see how anyone could say that by the present measure crime could possibly be encouraged. In the case of adultery on the part of a man, a wife was at present comparatively powerless. A man might now turn a deaf ear to the supplication of his wife. She might reproach and entreat, but he would heed neither the one nor the other. But if a wife was armed with the powers which this measure would confer upon her, and the husband became conscious that there was a power beyond that which his wife was able of herself to put in operation, the woman in many instances might be able to restore a man to his family. He thought there was no probability of such power being abused. But if we strengthened the hands of a virtuous wife, she would have greater influence to reclaim and restrain her husband. It had been contended that if the adulterer or adulteress, after divorce, were allowed to marry again, it would lead to a species of concubinage on the part of the husband, as it would be calculated to extend the social evils, because the promptings of nature could not by any means be prohibited. If for sufficient reasons the husband or wife were divorced by a Court of law, he did not think that it would be wise on the part of society to prevent them from marrying again. It would be better to render collusion criminal than to prevent divorce on the one hand or marriage on the other. The hon. member for Canterbury (Mr. Consett Stephen) had assumed a case—"Suppose a woman submitted to that Parliament the case of her husband, who had committed adultery. Would the Parliament have ever passed a bill sanctioning a dissolution of the marriage under the circumstances? If not, why should they depute to a Court the power to dissolve it?" These questions put by the hon. and learned gentleman received no solution at his hands. He did not tell us why the Parliament should not, in a case where the adultery of the husband had been proved. He left us to infer that the Parliament would have granted a divorce at the instance of the husband for the adultery of the wife. Herein consisted the injustice which the 13th clause was intended to remedy. "Why depute to a Court?" The hon. gentleman must know that Parliament was a bad tribunal. Its province was to make laws, not administer them. The Divorce law at home, and Electoral Law Courts were all evidence of the incompetency of Parliament as a tribunal. Between 1841 and 1844, before the passing of the law, the applications made to Parliament were 160 from England, 2 from Wales, 57 from Ireland, and 169 from Scotland. In 1840, the number of divorces granted was 8; in 1841, 5; in 1842, 9; in 1843, 5. These numerous applications for divorce indicated a very undesirable state of society; and the Parliament very properly remitted such matters to be dealt with by a court of law. The bill endeavoured to give equal rights to the husband and wife, and he therefore felt that it was his incumbent duty to support the measure. He should exceedingly regret if the thirteenth clause were eliminated, or modified in any way whatever, for he looked upon that as essentially the best portion of the bill.

Mr. FALLON said that no proof had been shown that there was any desire on the part of the colonists at large for the passing of this bill. Nothing had been said about an intention to introduce it at the late elections; and he felt sure that, had the matter then been discussed, many hon. members who were now occupying seats in this Chamber would not have been here to support the bill. As to Victoria he might state that he had resided in that colony, and that he had heard many complaints of the working of the bill in force there. He thought that it was undesirable to press forward a measure of this character in a short session, when the public would have no opportunity of being heard. He believed that public opinion was against the bill, and should therefore vote against it.

Mr. W. H. SUTTOR said that hon. members who had spoken on this subject had gone back thousands of years to show us what the law of other countries had been, and that a man had the power to put away his wife for adultery. But the present bill went further, and in all the arguments used by hon. members not one attempt had been made to show that the wife had power to put away her husband. He admitted that the guilt of adultery was as great in the husband as in the wife, but still he had a strong objection to the 13th clause. It was said that the law existed in Scotland, but in Scotland the adulterous person was not allowed to marry again. If the bill passed he hoped that the 13th clause would be struck out, and that the right to marry again would not be given to the guilty party. By depriving the adulterous person of this privilege he thought that a great deal would be done towards checking adultery. He felt that he could not conscientiously support the bill in its present shape, and he should, therefore, vote against it.

Mr. PARKES said he was going to take a course which would expose him to the charge of inconsistency and fickleness. And in taking that course he was inclined to think some blame fairly attached to him, because he thought every man ought to be sufficiently acquainted with a subject of such great importance brought before the Legislature in the ordinary way before it went to the second reading. But it might be remembered that the bill came to the second reading in a remarkably precipitous manner, before he and others had time to give consideration to its principles, as most hon. members who sat there had other vocations to discharge, and could not devote every moment, hour, or day of their time to the consideration of political subjects. He had been carried away at first with the general impression that great grievances existed, when men and women were so unhappily situated as to be tied to unfaithful partners, and one's sympathies and common feelings would naturally incline to afford relief. Under the influence of this feeling he had voted for the second reading of the bill. He thought he had forgotten his higher duty in not looking what would be the effect of the measure upon the general interests of society. He had listened to the debate most attentively, and he thought it had been characterised, from the first speech to the last, with great ability, and was creditable to hon. members and the House. He had been surprised at the strong feeling of a desire to be successful, at their impatience at the arguments of their opponents, that had been manifested by the supporters of the bill, and which he thought ought to be entirely absent from a great question of morals like this. If there was any question that should be taken out of or raised above party conflict that should be the one. If it could be shown by argument that the bill could possibly do harm, or that it was not urgently wanted, no person ought to desire its passage without further consideration. He did not suppose any hon. member had any special object in view in supporting or opposing this measure. Where were the petitions in favour of it? If a grievance was felt to exist in society, then it would be a manifestation of it. But no class in society had raised its voice in favour of the bill. There had not only been an absence of petitions, but also an absence of discussions in the public Press. And so far as he could judge, no desire manifested that this measure should become law, or that it should become law at this particular time. The most remarkable speech delivered in support of the bill, next to the speech of the hon. member who introduced it at the second reading, was that of his hon. friend Mr. Windeyer—a speech that struck him as manifestly of great ability. He had listened to it with admiration, but he was bound to say, with much more amazement. It was from beginning to end full of false reasonings and assumptions. He should confine his remarks to that speech. The hon. member had said that the question involved in this bill was part of that great contest between the secular and ecclesiastical powers that had been going on in every part of the globe. He differed from that view. What was there in the marriage law of England that savoured of this dominance of ecclesiastical authority at the present time? Men could be married in any way they chose, at any church, or by civil officers appointed for the purpose, without religious ceremony of any kind surrounding the marriage. There was no law in England with reference to marriage that could excite jealousy on the ground of ecclesiastical interference. He considered this question was introduced simply because its friends and supporters having made up their minds on some abstract principles, which they thought ought to be carried into the laws of the country at that particular time without any regard for the circumstances of society for which they legislated. The hon. member for West Sydney had stated that every country where free thought was allowed had rejected the idea of the indissolubility of marriage. That was not the case; because we know in many countries, even in some of the States of the American Union, marriages were still only dissolved by a special Act of the Legislature; and in one of the States—that of South Carolina—so scrupulous had been the policy of the Legislature with regard to the marriage contract that there had not been a single instance of divorce since the revolution. [Mr. HOSKINS: The most immoral State in the Union.] His hon. friend had designated the bill as a measure of great reform. He had gone so far as to compare it to the Catholic Emancipation Bill, and the bill for the emancipation of the slaves. He took the liberty to say that it could not be classified with any of these great measures of reform, which affected so largely the liberties of the people. He could not see what the argument raised about Irishmen and Scotchmen had to do with the question before the House. (Hear, hear.) And he maintained that the argument involved was a most dangerous one. The hon. member had said it was impossible not to compare Ireland and Scotland in this respect. It was equally dangerous to hold up the chastity of Irish women for the mere purpose of disparaging them. With regard to the opinions of Lecky's book, he had no sympathy with them, and thought them utterly detestable. The passage which stated that if Irish peasants had been less chaste they would have been more prosperous was perfectly hateful in its tone, temper, and instruction. It drove them to this:—that the mere means of subsistence were to be held as superior to what they had been taught was the highest virtue of human character—that they were to exchange the virtue of woman and the honour of man for mere subsistence. He cast such a doctrine to the winds, and did not think that it ought to be admitted into the deliberations of the House without condemnation. Then the hon. member (Mr. Windeyer) had told them that the character of woman in the United States was higher than in any other part of the world, and (what was more surprising) that be attributed their high position to the law of divorce. But he would ask whether it was true that woman occupied a higher position in America than elsewhere. Even if it were true, he should still doubt whether the fact were attributable to the law of divorce. Nothing that they knew from travellers of the state of society, as affecting the women of America, would lead them to suppose that she occupied a higher position there than in England, or in this country. He was inclined to think that the operation of the law of divorce had had an injurious effect upon her position, and not an elevating one. If they noticed how this law operated so as to give woman a higher position in society, the hon member told them in another part of his speech "the effect of declaring the equality of the sexes would be to bring about a more healthy tone of opinion. By giving woman this power of divorce they would allow her to hold this threat of divorce *in terrorem* over her husband." That was a pretty state of things. It hardly accorded with an Englishman's mind to improve the state of married life by giving woman such a power for the particular purpose of holding it over the head of her husband. He should be puzzled to conceive how such a course could produce greater harmony, greater fidelity, greater goodwill, and greater family parity between man and wife. He could not understand what possible result could follow except a very bad one. He had not thought, as far as he had any knowledge of the subject, that women did occupy a higher position in America than elsewhere. It was not pleasant to attempt to refute a statement so flattering to American women. He had no doubt that the female character there was as worthy of respect as anywhere; but looking at the general state of society in that country, he was inclined to disbelieve altogether that the position of woman was superior to what it was in England or New South Wales. [The hon. member read the following extract from a book entitled "Three Years among the Working Classes in the United States," as bearing upon the subject:—] "In all civilised society, if we except America, women, from the very nature of their weakness, look up to man as a power above them, but they esteem that power with feelings of love rather than fear. In America, female notions of equality and personal independence have to a great extent reversed the old order of things in the relation of the sexes to each other. Among the class of married people who keep house it is a common thing for the man to do a considerable part of the slip-slop work. In the morning he lights the stove-fire, empties the slops, makes ready his own breakfast, and if his work lies at a distance he packs up his midday meal, and, leaving his wife in bed, he packs himself off to his work. Even among the trading classes who have private dwellings, it is quite common to see the men bringing parcels from the market, the grocer's, fishmonger's, or butcher's, for the morning meal. It may be supposed from this bending of masculine dignity in the dish-clout service of their wives, the men are examples of kind and affectionate husbands, and that the ladies are so many connubial doves! But this would be a hasty conclusion. Since the opening of the Divorce Court in England strange disclosures have been made of the mystery of married life, and civilised humanity has often been startled by the savage conduct of its members. But though selfishness, incompatibility of temper, and even brutality of disposition have caused much suffering, the bond of matrimony as it exists in the old country is esteemed not the less a holy tie and a safeguard of public morality. In America, notwithstanding the ready performance of the domestic duties mentioned above, the matrimonial tie is comparatively loose. The woman who has made up her mind not to be bossed by her husband, which means that she will do as she likes irrespective of his will, is not likely to run smoothly in hymeneal harness, and this is the case with a large number of wives in the lower stratum of society. But here again a distinction must be drawn between the natives and the immigrants. I have reason to believe that the real American women make by far the best wives and mothers. To be a mother of a family by which the branches of the matrimonial tree may be extended, is the ambition of nearly all married women in the old country. This feeling is dictated by the law of nature; but in America, the natural law is frequently made to bend to circumstances opposed to nature. Instead of children being accepted as a blessing, and a cause of rejoicing, the thread of life is too frequently cut before they have drawn breath by their inhuman mothers. Nor is the practice of abortion confined to any one grade of society. The wife of the mechanic, and the fashionable partner of the independent gentleman, have recourse to the same means for relieving themselves of a duty against which their selfishness revolts." There was in the same book a presentment of the Grand Jury for the city and county of New York, recommending more stringent laws against the practice of abortion. [The hon. member then continued from the same author:—] "Go-aheadism is as common among many of the women in the United States as it is in the ranks of the men. When at home, it is quite a common practice to come and go without asking leave or taking counsel. Matrimony in the old country is looked upon as a bond of union effected by mutual affection; but from what I have witnessed, a goodly number of both sexes here possess very different ideas upon the subject. The philosophy of 'adaptability' regulates the conduct of not a few married people who have promised to love, honour, and obey. In the first blush of married life many of the young men and women mistake passion for that deep-seated feeling which should unite two sympathies in one; and when they find that they do not run smoothly together in matrimonial traces, one or the other flies off. These halves of disappointed beings are to be met in every direction, and if one of these ladies should have the misfortune to become a mother, ten to one but she will relieve herself of the responsibility by transferring her child to a stranger for adoption. Women do not wear the charms of youth long under the changing temperature of America; they are aware of the melancholy fact, and as a consequence the fast ladies make up their minds to enjoy life as best they may, and so long as their feelings are warmed by the fire of youth. Within the range of my own experience I have known several second-hand wives who were sailing under the black flags of widowhood, and fishing for other experimental partners. The peculiar notions of personal independence indulged in by the women's rights' ladies in America have been the means of placing a great portion of the fabric of female society in a false position. Woman was evidently designed to be the companion of man, and as he is stronger, both mentally and physically, it follows as a necessary consequence that he is a power above her; this power, however, when properly exercised, is directed to shield her from harm as well as be a means for her support. The class of ladies I refer to take a different view of the matter; they are not content to hold the position Providence has placed them in as handmaidens to the men, but they too must be rulers beyond the regions of the kitchen and nursery. In thus speaking of the American ladies, I allude to that large class whose notions of equality lead them to be more than the equals of their husbands. If a man marries a woman who has been employed at any of the sedentary avocations, and cannot place her in a house of his own fitted up to her taste, she will prefer to take up her residence in a boarding establishment, where she can have a good table and enjoy the luxury of idleness, and have both time and opportunity for flirtation. I was in the company of a woman a short time ago who had left her husband because, among other things, he did not allow her more than thirteen dollars a week, out of which she had to provide food for themselves and a baby; the husband paying rent, coals, and clothing. This model wife was the partner of a sober hard-working man. The father has the child, and she is performing in the character of a young widow in a boarding-house in another State, two hundred miles from all her woman's heart should hold dear." So much for the position of women in America as described by a gentleman who had lived among them, and who spoke of the better part of the working classes. But there were other indications that woman did not hold that position in America which they would desire her to occupy in New South Wales. Amongst other things the papers were full of "surprise parties"—maidens besieging the houses of young men, rousing them from their beds, and occupying the position of their entertainers. These "surprise parties" where ladies took the initiative in bringing young men and women together, were very common. [The hon. member read the following extract from the same work as an illustration:—] "An Early Surprise.—A few evenings since, as the bankers of Madison House Company, No. 37, were wrapt in the arms of Morpheus, and peacefully dreaming of their loves and other good things, they were brought to their feet very suddenly by a loud noise at the door, and a cry of 'Turn out!' The boys pretty quickly answered, when lo! they were surrounded by a party of pretty damsels, headed by White's minstrels. As soon as the surprise was over, and the surrender completed, all hands proceeded to the ball-room, which is about fifty feet long by twenty-five feet wide, where the fun was opened by the band performing some choice music." The author, the Rev. F. Barham Zincke, said this of the ladies in the higher circles of society:—"A recent writer on America has informed us that there is a disinclination among the wives of the luxurious cities of the Atlantic seaboard to become mothers. I found, after inquiry made everywhere on the spot, that this indisposition to bring up children is not confined to the wives or to the cities this writer's words indicate, but is participated in, to a large extent, by the husbands, and is co-extensive with the American Union. It is just as strongly felt at Denver, two thousand miles away, as at New York, and results in almost as much evil at New Orleans as at Chicago." Then he says:—"There is no secret as to the various means resorted to for carrying out these unnatural resolutions. They are advertised in every newspaper, and there are professors of the art in abundance, judging from the advertisements, in every city. There is one large establishment in the most fashionable street in the city of New York, from whence the great high priestess of this evil system dispenses her drugs and advice, and where also she receives those who need her direct assistance. These things are so notorious, and are so much talked of, that one is absolved from the necessity of being at all reticent about them." And again:—"I will note one of the evil consequences of the practice. When those who have acted in this unnatural way are no longer young, and the motives which prompted their conduct have ceased to have any weight, the husband and wife find that there is no tie between them. They have no reason to respect each other. Each condemns the other, and is in the other's presence self-condemned. And this is one of the causes of the numerous divorces which so much astonish those who look into the social conditions of American life. Nature and our common moral sense will avenge themselves for such outrages." Those were the opinions of men of intelligence who had recently visited America, belonging to opposite classes, and who mingled in very different spheres of social experience while in the United States. These quotations did not serve to show that we ought to surrender the position to which woman had attained among us for any fanciful picture. The hon. and learned member for West Sydney (Mr. Windeyer) drew several very fervid pictures of the mischief that would result if a law of divorce did not obtain in this colony? One was that the home of a man whose wife had committed adultery would be broken up, and the wife maltreated. He (Mr. Parkes) could not see why the circumstances mentioned by Mr. Windeyer involved the maltreating of the wife, the desertion of children by the husband, or the necessity of his remaining in the same house with his wife's seducer. The picture was entirely wide of the truth. And then, in regard to drunkenness as a cause of divorce. Pictures like that pourtrayed by the hon. member were rarely seen in real life. He (Mr. Parkes) had never seen one, but he had seen several where wives had fondly clung to drunken husbands, and done all they possibly could to lead them back to their firesides and to their children. The picture drawn by the hon. member, however, was said to present a worse case for divorce than adultery! What, then, became of the argument that this bill was to be supported because it asked for separation on the ground of adultery alone? (Hear, hear.) He thought hon. members had a right to regard this measure not simply as providing for that which was specifically stated, but as opening the door for a number of grounds of divorce. It was only the beginning of the end. The hon. and learned member said that, whether we legalised this ground of divorce or not, Providence had provided a ground in death. He (Mr. Parkes) did not clearly comprehend that part of the speech, but he supposed they were to interpret it that where a desire for separation existed on the ground of adultery, if the law did not provide the means, the feeling was so strong that some means would be resorted to to produce the death of the guilty party. He (Mr. Parkes) thought this a most dangerous suggestion. If either of the parties were inclined to avail themselves of this means of divorce, it would not be the injured party but the guilty party. (Hear, hear.) His mind had taken this course in reflection. Why should hon. gentlemen suppose that all the unhappiness of the world was confined to unhappy marriages? (Hear, hear.) Was there not equal unhappiness in almost every other relation of life—between parent and child, and brother and sister? If we were to endeavour to supply the means of relief to married women who were discontended with their position by law, why should we not go further and try to afford some means of relief to unmarried women? In England, there were some half million of women who never could be married, and the wretchedness and misery to which those creatures were doomed was perfectly unspeakable. This bill did not provide any penalty for adultery. The hon. and learned member, in reply to the taunts that there had been no petitions in favour of this bill, said that this House was the representative of the people. He (Mr. Parkes) had no doubt that in theory, by the Constitution, the House did represent the people, but not in the sense intended when hon. members asked where was the voice which called for this legislation? It did not represent the people in that sense. On great questions the wishes of the people ought to be ascertained before legislation took place. ("Oh," from Mr. Buchanan.) The hon. member said "Oh."

Mr. BUCHANAN: If legislation is just, I do not care for anybody.

Mr. PARKES: That was just the kind of utterance which would lead him to distrust the hon. member in dealing with a question of this kind. He did not believe in legislating on abstract principles. This reminded him of the speech of the hon. and learned member (Mr. Windeyer), who said that we must legislate in advance of the prejudices of the age, and that the law sought to be enacted would bring about a better tone of thought and a higher state of moral existence. Burke had been alluded to by several speakers. After passing a high eulogium on this eminent statesman the hon. gentleman continued:—His authority on that question might be cited from numerous passages throughout his works. Or to go further, Burke says "Politics ought to be adjusted not to human reasonings, but to human nature, of which the reason is but a part, and by no means the greatest part." And in another part, he says, "In effect to follow, not to force, the public inclination; to give a direction, a form, a technical dress, and a specific sanction, to the general sense of the community,—is the true end of the legislature." That was the authority of Burke. Buckle, in speaking of the character of Edmund Burke, uses these words:—"He recognised in all its bearings that great doctrine, which even in our own days is too often forgotten, that the aim of the legislator should be, not truth, but expediency." Of course, neither Burke nor Buckle meant that we were to violate truth, but that we were only to deal with truth at the proper time and in the proper way. Buckle went on to say, "Or to put this in another way, he lays it down that political principles are at best but the product of human reason, while political practice has to do with human nature and human passions, of which reason forms but a part." Now it certainly was not human nature for a man and woman, after entering the marriage state, not to disagree. And he wanted to know whether this bill was likely, if it passed into law, to promote great harmony and agreement between a man and wife? Was it calculated to elevate the marriage state in the estimation of the community; or, closing one eye to individual hardship, and looking to the general interests of society, was it likely to introduce purer families, or a larger number of those purer families? By this bill it was not sought to punish the offenders against the marriage state. And it would certainly not give persons entering upon the marriage state a higher sense of their obligations, or a clearer conception of their duty. It was not pretended that the bill would preserve the innocence of married life, or prevent the inroad of crime, or bridle passion. It was said that cases of adultery alone were being legislated for. The bill will fail to reach the wrong-doer, whilst it will only offer some miserable pittance of relief to the injured party. Looking to the general interests of society, he felt that it was absolutely necessary that men and women should be made to feel the serious nature of their obligations when they entered the marriage state. (Hear, hear.) He could not, for the life of him, believe that, if provision was made in the law of the land, that upon certain things arising, the marriage tie may be dissolved, it would give people entering the marriage state a juster conception of the obligations which they undertake. He cared nothing for the wrongs requiring to be redressed in individual cases, or of the hardships that might be removed, or of the relief that was to be given to injured persons, if at the same time the marriage contract was lessened in the estimation of young people uniting for the first time to struggle together in the battle of life. If that was done, an irretrievable, overwhelming injury would be done to society. They had had fervent and eloquent pictures of the dismal state to which a man or woman might be brought by an unfaithful person. Who denied it? But that in no way answered his objection to the measure, or its probable effects upon society. Civilised society was maintained by the institution of the family. And they ought to be very careful not to take any new step in legislation which would in any way affect the family life of a young country like this. Would it be to the interests of society to set up before a young people, on their very entrance into life, a contingent condition,—that the guilty indulgence of their own passions might bring into operation at any time a dissolution of the marriage tie? He thought that the experience of the mother country taught us that the keeping before the eyes of persons a provision of that kind was to suggest the very course that would lead to a dissolution of the marriage tie. The mere fact of changing the law in the way proposed would, in all probability, he thought, create the idea which by degrees would lead to serious disagreement, and which after all would result in greater unhappiness than the separation that was proposed. He saw no cause for this great inroad upon the state of the existing law. He could see many evils that might arise, and which were likely to arise; and above all he saw that great evil of lessening the marriage contract in the estimation of the rising generation of this country. He thought it was better for cases of hardship and wrong to exist than for such consequences to follow upon legislation. And in reviewing the change in the law of England he could not shut his eyes to what was a remarkable feature of English legislation in modern times—namely, that when Parliament had interfered to secure certain ends, it has not only failed to secure those ends, but had created greater evils than those sought to be cured. Some years ago, the English Parliament passed an Act to create all over England union workhouses, which were to cure pauperism except such as was acknowledged and sanctioned under the new law. That very enactment created a class of professional tramps, who travelled from one parish to another for the sake of obtaining relief. Some years ago, parishes in England made provision for the maintenance of illegitimate children, in order to provide against the misery that would result from those infants being uncared for. And in some parts of England it was thought by some men to be a very desirable thing to marry a woman with several illegitimate children, in order to obtain the parish relief. We know that the law to prevent cruelty to sweeps had increased such cruelty; and the laws to prevent smuggling had induced a greater amount of smuggling. And so on, whenever the Legislature had interfered with matters without a clear and obvious duty to interfere. And he thought this question of divorce ought to be classed amongst other questions of legislation in England. He did not think the necessity for the bill had been proved, and he should feel it his duty to vote against its being read a third time. One word as regarded the principle embodied in the 13th clause. It was very easy for hon. members to make a little capital out of this assumed principle of equality between the sexes; and it seemed a very fine thing to say in general terms that man and woman are and ought to be equal. They were beyond all doubt equal in their relations as responsible beings—in their relations to God, to society, to moral truth; but it did not follow that in the married state the wife was equal to the husband. We knew that in actual practice and reason they did not stand on the same footing; we knew that it was not well for society that they should, and we knew that they were not truly the friends of woman who sought to raise her to an equality with man in the marriage state. Her duties were different, such as to call forth a very different class of feelings, and to exercise over her a very different class of influences. The woman's duty was in her home, at the cradle, and at her husband's fireside, while the husband's duty called him forth into the world as the hard and stern bread-winner of the family. The principle of equality was true and just within proper limits, but it was an outrage when applied to all the relations which existed between married men and women. For any of the graver evils which existed under the existing state of things, the law applied a remedy. No woman was compelled to live with a husband who maltreated her, and no husband was obliged to live with a wife who was unfaithful. Merely in order to annul marriage, to enable man or woman to marry again,—to afford this kind of relief, he for one would not incur the responsibility of giving his final assent to a law which he thought was so calculated to injure society in its general relations. He had endeavoured to look at the bill in its practical bearings upon society, and he could not see that there was any demand for the interference of the Legislature such as had been represented. He could not close his eyes to what he thought were great dangers likely to be attendant upon this bill; and he should therefore vote against the motion for the third reading.

Mr. ROBERTSON said that, after all the long experience he had had, he had never heard the hon. member for Kiama deliver so weak, so bald, so ineffective a speech. The hon. member voted for the second reading of this bill, and it was therefore the more surprising that he should have given such a weak and wretched deliverance, which was characterised by none of that warmth of feeling which generally distinguished the utterance of a new convert. He was unable to understand how it was that the hon. member had arrived at the change of opinion which we had noticed on a subject of such momentous consequence without being able to give better reasons than those which we had heard. This was a question on which the more a man thought, the greater would be the difficulty in determining the course which he ought to take. It was not a question on which hon. members were entitled to take sectarian views, or to act from party or religious considerations, for it was of the greatest consequence to the whole community. At the second reading the hon. member silently voted for the bill, and all that he said in committee was that he should like to know what objections the opponents to the bill could offer. Had he have been here he should have voted for the second reading, but it would have been with great anxiety, and with an earnest desire that the country should give an expression of opinion with reference to the measure. In a former Parliament he had voted against a similar measure, with a view to gain time for the further consideration of

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the measure; but we could not postpone dealing with this subject for ever. The hon. member for Kiama said, who asked for this bill. The bill had been before a former Parliament, and had been some weeks before this, and what large number of persons petitioned against the bill? The measure had been brought before Parliament after Parliament, and they had no petitions against it. Hon. members had asked why they had no petitions in favour of it. They ought to know that the very best people who were suffering from the necessity of a law of the kind were the very people who would hide their sorrow and pain and express no opinion but trust to the representatives of the people to deal fairly and rightly. He had great difficulty in agreeing to a bill of the kind, and he feared there was much reason to suppose that men would be tempted to the commission of adultery by the hope of bringing about a severance from their wives. He had not much confidence in the principle of the bill, but, balancing the evil with the good, he thought the good would exceed the evil. The hon. member reviewed at some length the remarks of the hon. member and said they had no bearing upon the question before the House. The whole speech seemed to him one of the weakest and most puerile he had ever heard. As to the remark that the present was "over-legislation" he was inclined to the opinion that no question affecting the social condition of the people could be called "over-legislation." With reference to the 13th clause the man and woman had made the same promise in the same words and should be liable to the same consequences if they broke it. If the State interfered at all it must interfere upon equal terms. It could not honestly do otherwise. He denied that greater ills sprang from the adultery of the woman than from that of the man. The necessity for protection by the law more often arose from brutality on the part of the husband than from fault on the part of the woman. It was said that the best of women would endeavour to reclaim their husbands! Who denied it? No one thought that men would take such care in regard to women. (Hear, hear.) If these best of women would do this what was there in this law to prevent them doing it? There was nothing to prevent it. There was nothing which said that a severance should take place. It would only take place on petition. Those who opposed the 13th clause of this bill said, in their own arguments, that the power asked for would be safer in the hands of women than in the hands of men. If a woman would be likely to reclaim her husband she would not be so likely to seek to obtain a severance. But if a man was guilty of this great crime might they not assume that there was something equally unbearable in her mind which induced her to take that step. An hon. member had said why not grant divorce for drunkenness? Where this case occurred the other crime frequently occurred. But there was nothing in this bill to make a woman present a petition for divorce. So far from anything said against the 13th clause having had any effect on his mind, if the 13th clause had been struck out he should not have voted for the bill. If the measure was sent back from the other House without that clause, he should then feel bound to vote against it on the ground of its inequality. Without regard to what others had said, and solely with a desire to bring about the least amount of ill and the greatest amount of good, he had determined to vote for the third reading of the bill.

Mr. PARKES: As the hon. member appears to have made a speech to misrepresent what I said, I desire—

Mr. ROBERTSON: I desire to have these words taken down; that language is disorderly.

Mr. SPEAKER: Will the hon member state what are the words?

Mr. ROBERTSON: He said I had risen with no other object than to misrepresent his speech.

Mr. PARKES: I never used any such words. (Hear, hear.) Nothing like them.

Mr. LEARY: I understood the hon. member to say "If the hon. member."

Mr. PARKES: Am I permitted to go on with my explanation?

Mr. SPEAKER: The words taken down are:—"The hon. member rose with no other object than to misrepresent what I said."

Mr. ROBERTSON: That is it.

Mr. PARKES. I never used those words, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. BUTLER: The words used were these—"As it seems." If you want to have accuracy, there are two or three hon. gentlemen who remember the words—"As it seems."

Mr. DILLON: I perfectly recollect the words. They were—"As it seems that the hon. member made a speech," &c.

Mr. ROBERTSON: Even those words were disorderly—equally disorderly with the others.

Mr. SPEAKER: An explanation can only be made in reference to something which has been misunderstood. As the hon. member says—"As it appears the hon. member has understood."

Mr. PARKES: As the hon. member appears to have misunderstood what I said, I desire to offer one or two words in explanation. I never said a single word in abuse of the people of Scotland throughout my observations. My allusion to Scotland, and the only allusion I made, was to refer to a statement made by the hon. and learned member for West Sydney, which I characterised as in my opinion a very dangerous allusion to be made in a debate of this kind. (Hear hear from Government benches.) Then, again, I never made such a reference to South Carolina as the hon. gentleman has made me make in reply to the hon. and learned member for West Sydney, on my simple statement of this fact that in all countries——

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. member is going beyond an explanation.

Mr. PARKES: I am simply explaining what I said.

Mr. ROBERTSON: He is making another speech.

Mr. WINDEYER: I shall claim to make another speech if the hon. member is allowed to proceed.

Mr. PARKES declined to say anything further.

Mr. WILSON said he desired to offer a few remarks upon the principles laid down by the hon. member for Kiama. His remarks about there having been no petitions had been answered over and over again. But he would ask had hon. members not received letters upon this subject? He (Mr. Wilson) had received many, and knew cases where this bill would be a relief. He thought it was their duty to give relief, providing that they could do so without injury to the country at large. He had adopted that principle in the consideration of this bill. We knew that cases of the direst cruelty existed, and it was their bounden duty as legislators to give relief in such cases, provided that the community was not injured, either in morals or otherwise. He thought it was the duty of the opponents of the bill to show that the morals of the community would be more or less injured by the bill; but they had signally failed to do that. And hon. members, in speaking of America, ought to recollect that the difference between the Northern and Southern States of America was as great as it was possible to be between any two countries. With regard to the women of America, he had spent nearly five years in the States, and had travelled all over the country, and he must say that there was no people on the face of the earth who paid so much respect and deference to the women as the Americans. It had always struck him as being a remarkable feature in their character. The hon. member for Kiama had talked about the number of cases of abortion in New York. He (Mr. Wilson) admitted it; but New York was not America, and there were but few Americans in that city. It was a most debased and degraded city so far as morality was concerned. It was, he thought, hardly fair for the hon. member for Kiama to quote, as an authority, a sensational book, written by a mechanic without a name. With regard to Zincke's work, he (Mr. Wilson) believed it to be pretty accurate. But how was it possible for a man who left England and travelled to the Rocky Mountains and back again in six months to know much about the manners and institutions, or morality of the country through which he travelled. It was hardly fair to bring such a man forward as an authority. As regards this session being an inopportune time to discuss such a measure as the one before the House, he thought it was quite as opportune as any other session would be. The opponents of the measure were very fond of bringing forward Scotland as an example of the illegitimacy which existed. And the hon. and learned member for East Sydney, asked the House not to lower New South Wales to the same degree as Scotland. Why such a thing was an impossibility! All that the hon. and learned member had to do was to pray to God that this country might be raised in an equal degree to Scotland. Scotland was as much above New South Wales as the heavens were higher than the earth. (Oh, oh.) Perhaps he was using strong language, but he felt strongly. In speaking of the people of Scotland, Lord Macaulay, in his Essay on Burleigh and his times, says,—"A people whose education and habits are such, that, in every quarter of the world, they rise above the mass of those with whom they mix, as surely as oil rises to the top of water, a people of such temper and self-government that the wildest popular excesses recorded in their history partake of the gravity of judicial proceedings, and of the solemnity of religious rites, a people whose national pride and mutual attachment have passed into a proverb, a people whose high and fierce spirit, so forcibly described in the haughty motto which encircles their thistle, preserved their independence, during a struggle of centuries, from the encroachments of wealthier and more powerful neighbours, such a people cannot be long oppressed." It had been said that the number of illegitimate children in Glasgow was as great as the number of legitimate children. Such an assertion was entirely without foundation. The number was one to eight. In Scotland, of women between 15 to 45 years of age, the number of illegitimate children was 1 to 13; in England it was 1 to 9. In Vienna, the proportion was 5 to 6. The hon. gentleman then quoted the following from an article by Dr. Guthrie, on the "Streets of Paris," published in *Good Words*:—

"I have gone over the Government returns for France in the *Statistiques de la France, Mouvement de la Population pendant les Années* 1858, 1859, *et* 1860 *deuxième Série, tome* xi. There are details in that volume with which, God be thanked, we have nothing corresponding. But without entering on these, let me keep to the matter in hand. Well, let us take Paris the capital of France, and Quimper, the chief town of the department of Finisterre. I do not need to inform the most ignorant of my readers, that neither London the capital of England, nor Edinburgh the capital of Scotland, nor even Aberdeen the chief town of the country of that name, and the worst according to statistics in Scotland, present any thing like this state of morals.

	Births legitimate.	Births illegitimate.
In 1856, in Paris	25,694 ...	11,757
" in Quimper ...	271 ...	128

which makes nearly one-third of the whole number born in these cities illegitimate.

"I have also obtained the official return for Lyons which, standing thus, is only a shade better:

	Births legitimate.	Births illegitimate.
In 1862	14 368 ...	13,655

Instead of every third or fourth, in London it is only every twenty-fourth (the statistics are, however, not perfectly accurate); in Edinburgh and Leith only every twelfth; Greenock only every twentieth; and even in Aberdeen only every sixth child which is illegitimate.

"Number of unmarried women who annually put themselves in the way of becoming mothers, and their proportion to the total unmarried women, from 15 to 46 years of age:—

	Number.	Per Centage.	Ratio: 1 in every
England: Official Numbers ...	156 757	6 9	14 4
Ditto, corrected ditto ...	227 757	10 0	9 0
Scotland	30 947	7 3	13 1

"The registration of the illegitimate births is so imperfect in England that it is not fair to compare the above facts relative to the unmarried women of Scotland with those of England, if we adhered to the official number of illegitimate births as published in the Registrar-General's reports. By his own acknowledgment before a committee of the House of Commons in the Irish Registration Bills in 1861, that officer admitted that 'the registration of births in England is defective; that we lose 20,000 births a year in England, and the chief part that escapes us are the births of illegitimates in towns.' As the Census Commissioners of England for 1861, however, in their report which appeared as this sheet was passing through the press, on much surer data, state that 369,489 children in ten years, or 36 959 annually, are left unregistered, and although the probability is that by far the largest number of these is illegitimate, it is doing no injustice to England to assume that 20,000 at all events of those whose births escapes registration are illegitimate, the accompanying tables are accordingly drawn up on that assumption, &c.

"As 355 married women between the ages of 15 and 45 are, however, annually required in England to produce 100 legitimate children, and the unmarried women of that country may be supposed to produce children in the same proportion, according to the official or uncorrected numbers 6·9 per cent., or one in every 14 4 of the unmarried women in England annually put themselves in the way of becoming mothers. Where the proper correction, however, is made for the illegitimate births which escape registration, it appears that 227,757 unmarried women, being exactly 10 per cent, or one in every nine unmarried women in England between the ages of 15 and 45 annually put themselves in the way of becoming mothers, *being a much larger proportion than in Scotland.*"

From these statistics it appeared that the morality of Scotland was infinitely superior to that of England. He confessed, however, that this had little to do with the subject under discussion. But he could not allow his country to be slandered in that House without standing up to defend it. (Hear, hear.) Although the number of illegitimate children in any country might not form any argument for or against a divorce bill, he thought the amount of adultery in any country had a good deal to do with the question. In Scotland there had been a Divorce Act in force over two hundred years. In Rome, they had always held, since the introduction of Christianity, that marriage was indissoluble; and consequently it was utterly impossible to obtain a divorce. The hon. member for the Murray had admitted that there was a great deal of prostitution in Rome. Adultery there was so common that a new term had been used for it, and it was now called Cecisbeism. That system had spread over Rome, and he believed that it arose almost entirely from the circumstance that marriages were considered indissoluble. Adultery in Scotland was almost unknown. Nothing was looked upon with so much abhorrence, and the records of the Divorce Court showed that this was the case. The law of divorce in Scotland had tended to strengthen and not to relax the bonds of matrimony, and he could not see how it could have any other effect. We had been told that men would commit adultery for the sake of being divorced, but if that was the state of their morality, they would commit adultery whether their infamy were to be followed by divorce or not. He quite agreed with all that fell from the hon. member for Yass about the beauty and holiness of matrimony; and he went further and said that nothing had exerted a more benign or a more powerful influence on civilisation. The hon. member was afraid that this beauty would be marred by the Divorce Bill, but the hon. member forgot that before divorce could mar it, adultery must destroy it. Where was the holiness or the beauty of matrimony in a house that was torn asunder by adultery? It was adultery that marred the happiness of home, and it was absurd to suppose that this or any other law could mar the purity and strength of the marriage relationship so long as married people were imbued with proper principles. He felt warmly on this subject, for he knew of many cases of intense hardship. He would only mention one—that of a professional man in this city, who used to keep his wife barred up in the garret while he lived with a concubine in his house and at his table. The man sent up the food to his wife, but he did not use physical violence. Would not that illused wife have exposed her husband to shame, had she not have found that he was beyond all shame; and unless she knew that the public were well aware that her husband was living in that adulterous state. Of his own knowledge he could state twenty cases of dire hardship and misery, and he knew of three in which the aggrieved party had gone to live in an adjoining colony to get that redress which they could not obtain from the law of this colony. Was that what the opponents of this measure wished to drive the people to? The effect of their action was to let the country become as adulterous as any State in Europe, while they said "do not mar this holy state of matrimony!" He had such an opinion of his fellow men and women of British origin as to think that nothing on earth was likely to drive them to a state of immorality such as existed in some continental countries, and he had no fear of the degeneracy which some hon. members appeared to anticipate.

Mr. HOSKINS said that those who were opposed to this bill ought to have discussed its principles on the second reading; and when no one addressed themselves in opposition to the bill we might fairly presume that a large majority of hon. members were in favour of the bill, and that those who had been opposed to it were convinced by the reasons adduced by the mover. It had been alleged that the bill had been rushed through the House, but the fact was that the measure had been before hon. members for six weeks, and that ample time was allowed to them to prepare for the discussion on the second reading, and for the public to petition against the bill if they considered it objectionable. Every constitutional course had been adopted, and it was absurd for hon. members to talk about its being introduced at an inopportune time, seeing that the discussion of this bill interfered with no other business. He had always been in favour of a divorce bill, but he had some misgivings in supporting a measure in this colony, where one-third of the whole population were Roman Catholics, and looked upon marriage as a sacrament. He considered that it would be injudicious to do violence to the feelings of his fellow-colonists in a matter of this kind, unless it were shown that there were very cogent reasons for the passing of such a bill here. He had, however, been relieved of all misgivings by the remarks of the hon. and learned member for Argyle (Mr. Butler), whom he took to be the exponent of the Roman Catholic portion of the community, and who told us that under no circumstances would the Roman Catholic portion of the population avail themselves of this law, and that to them it would be a dead letter. The hon. member for Kiama said that there had been no petitions in favour of the bill, and therefore we ought not to legislate on this subject. The members of the House were fresh from the assemblies of the people, and he took it that they were the reflex of public opinion on all matters of public policy. If we were only to discuss questions on which petitions had been presented, we should have nothing else to do but to vote supplies. [Mr. JENNINGS: Hear, hear. That is what we ought to do.] Hon. members would seem to think that the only function of the Legislature was to vote money [Mr. JENNINGS: "In this case it is their primary duty."] They would give evidence of great cowardice if they did not express their opinions on this subject. How many petitions were presented in favour of the Public Schools Act, or the Denominational Schools Act before they were passed? Petitions had been presented against the present bill by dignitaries of a Church, whose opinions were entitled to consideration. The hon. member proceeded at some length to review the speech of the hon. and learned member for Argyle, and contended that the immorality or otherwise of any country did not depend upon the predominant form of religion, and that the existence of a divorce law did not necessarily induce a laxity of morals. In the mother-country, of late years, the morals of the people had much improved. In Victoria, they found that, out of a population of 750,000, there were only six divorces during last year. Divorce was permitted in Queensland; and what special danger could they apprehend from it in New South Wales? He thought that they ought to assimilate the legislation of the colony to that of the rest of the British Empire. (Hear, hear.) Were they a worse people or less to be trusted than others? He would never support any bill granting divorce except for adultery. He thought that hon. members who suggested that it should be granted on other grounds also, wished to ensure the rejection of the bill in another place. Incompatibility of temper and drunkenness could be cured by the interposition of friends and other agencies. The present law was unequal, because a rich man could go to England, Victoria, or Queensland, and after a few months' residence could obtain a divorce, and hon. members knew that in one case this had been done. Those who upheld this bill would prevent poor men from obtaining the same privileges that they accorded to the rich. He also would support the bill on the ground that the present law was cruel in regard to men cursed with adulterous wives. A judicial separation would not cure the evil. [The hon. member illustrated his meaning by several suppositious cases.] He maintained that in supporting this bill hon. members would be supporting the interests of morality. The hon. and learned member for East Sydney had spoken of those who supported measures of divorce as communists and republicans. He would, however, remind hon. members that such a measure had been supported in the House of Lords by Lords Lyndhurst, Derby, Lansdowne, Brougham, and the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Mr. LORD said he should vote against the third reading of this bill. He did not think it was necessary, and he had arrived at that conclusion after a very careful consideration of the speeches which had been delivered on this subject. We had done without the measure for forty or fifty years, and might do without it a little longer.

The motion was put, and the House divided.

Ayes, 31.

Mr Samuel	Mr. Clarke	Mr. Hoskins
Forster	Bell	Piddington
Robertson	Phelps	Church
Sutherland	Osborne	Farnell
Windeyer	Alexander	Wilson
Weaver	Garrett	Watson
Brookes	Lee	Driver
Hill	Lloyd	Wisdom } Tellers.
Wearne	Neale	Buchanan }
Lackey	Fraser	
Nowlan	Ryan	

Noes, 14.

Mr. Cowper	Mr. Fallon	Mr. J. B. Suttor
Egan	W. H. Suttor	Spring
Sir James Martin	Fitzpatrick	Dillon } Tellers.
Mr. Butler	Cummings	Jennings }
Parkes	Baker	

Pairs.

For.	Against.
Mr. King	Mr. Speer
Flood	Byrnes
Moses	Dight
Onslow	Macleay
Allen	M. C. Stephen
S. C. Brown	M. H. Stephen.

The result was received with cheers and counter cheers.

The bill was read a third time, passed, and transmitted to the Legislative Council.

SYDNEY WATER SUPPLY.

On the motion by Mr. NEALE for the resumption of the adjourned debate on the question of Water Supply for the city of Sydney and suburbs,

Sir JAMES MARTIN moved the further adjournment of the debate until Friday week. It was too late then to go on with the debate; and he should like to say something on the question of the present water supply, which he thought might be made sufficient for half a century to come. Some of his friends also had made inquiries into the engineering part of the scheme, and he should like to hear them.

The motion was agreed to.

SYDNEY SEWERAGE ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Amid cries of "Adjourn," the House resolved into committee to consider the Sydney Sewerage Act Amendment Bill.

"1. All rates due and payable to the Municipal Council of Sydney under and in pursuance of the 'Sydney Sewerage Act of 1853' may be distrained for by warrant under the hand of the Mayor, in like manner as is prescribed by law with respect to other rates due to the said Municipal Council."

Mr. DRIVER said that the had no desire to press the matter on the consideration of the committee, but it might speedily be disposed of. It was a question of great importance to the Corporation of Sydney. The bill simply gave power to the Corporation to levy the rates under the Sydney Sewerage Act, a provision that had been omitted from that Act.

Sir JAMES MARTIN moved the addition of the words, "That nothing in this clause shall apply to any rates payable in respect of the year 1869, or any previous year."

Mr. PIDDINGTON wanted to know who were the parties that could be distrained upon in the city. He imagined that the occupants of both sides of George-street, although not equally favourably situated, would be alike taxed under the Sewerage Act.

Mr. DRIVER said this clause was merely for the levying of the rates. The Tank Stream had been made available for a public sewer for the people of East Sydney.

Mr. WEARNE would oppose the clause, because it compelled all persons to connect premises with the sewer.

Mr. EGAN expressed the opinion that the money derivable from the sewerage rates ought to be devoted to the repayment of the debt of £200,000 incurred on account of the work. The Corporation were not entitled to it.

Mr. PIDDINGTON expressed surprise at the solicitude of Mr. Egan with regard to the appropriation of the proceeds. He agreed, however, with the hon. gentleman that they ought to stipulate for the payment of the proceeds towards the liquidation of the arrears of interest, and afterwards of the debt.

Mr. SAMUEL said he thought it was only fair that the Corporation should have these rates, as they were provided for in the Sewerage Act, however desirable it might be to receive the return of the money refunded into the general revenue.

Mr. PIDDINGTON thought it was only right that a stipulation should be made for the application of the proceeds arising from the sewerage rates, towards the diminution of the debt which the Corporation of Sydney owed to the Government, and he could not conceive a better opportunity for making such provision.

Mr. FLOOD pointed out that the debt was not incurred by the citizens, but by Commissioners appointed by Government. He was rather inclined to think that it should now be looked upon as a bad debt and wiped off, as it was a most unjust claim upon the citizens. He thought that, under the circumstances, the citizens of Sydney were justified in repudiating the debt, especially as it was incurred without their consent. He hoped he should not again hear such a proposition enunciated as had been enunciated by the Postmaster-General—that taxes gathered by the Corporation shall be paid into the public revenue.

Mr. EGAN said he merely spoke of some provision being made so that the interest on the debt of £200,000 would be paid into the Treasury.

Mr. FITZPATRICK protested against the principle of cancelling the debt. He thought something should be done to make provision for paying the interest on the debt which the Corporation owed to the Government.

Mr. LLOYD said that the most serious objection that he had had to the bill was met by the amendment moved by Sir James Martin, which he hoped would be assented to.

Mr. DRIVER said that he was willing to accept the amendment.

The amendment was then put and agreed to.

Mr. PIDDINGTON moved, as a further amendment,—"Provided further that one-half of the proceeds of the sewerage rates be applied to the repayment of the debt due to the Consolidated Revenue by the City of Sydney."

Mr. DRIVER hoped that the Committee would not accept the amendment. The corporation required the whole of the money they could obtain to lay down an efficient sewerage. This was not an appropriate time to consider the question of the debt due to the Government, and, in regard to that matter, he was in a position to state that the corporation were willing to appoint a conference on the subject. The matter ought to be dealt with by the Government.

Mr. PIDDINGTON considered that we could not have a better opportunity of insisting upon some terms as to the repayment of this long-outstanding debt.

Mr. EGAN thought that the country ought not to be saddled with the enormous debt on account of the Municipal Council, without that body being called upon to pay the interest at least.

Mr. WEAVER said that he felt that the country generally ought not to be taxed for the Corporation debt, and he hoped that we should soon see the Government take steps to compel the payment of the interest, if not of the principal.

The amendment was put and negatived; and the clause, as amended, was agreed to.

The remaining clause, schedule, and preamble were agreed to without remark.

The House resumed and the bill was reported with amendments to the House. The report was adopted, and the third reading was made an order of the day for tomorrow.

The House adjourned at 5 minutes past 11 o'clock, until 3 o'clock the following day.

NEW NOTICES.

WEDNESDAY, 30TH MARCH.

Mr. Buchanan to ask the Colonial Secretary,—Is it true that a large sum has been taken from the Police Superannuation Fund to pay rewards, during the last five or six years, for apprehending bushrangers?

Mr. King to move,—That the petition presented by him on Tuesday, 29th March, from certain licensed victuallers, relative to sale of Liquors Licensing Act Amendment Bill, be printed.

Mr. Farnell to move,—That the petition presented by him on Tuesday 29th March, from Mr. John Murray Bate, relative to his dismissal from the public service, be printed.

THURSDAY, 31ST MARCH.

Mr. Osborne to ask the Secretary for Public Works,—1. Has the bridge, named in the Supplementary Estimates as the Mullett Creek Bridge, been completed? 2. If so, has it been paid for?

Mr. Watson to ask the Colonial Secretary,—Has the Government received a communication from the Bench of Magistrates at Grenfell, complaining of the disgraceful state of the building called a Court-house there; and, if so, is it the intention of the Government to take any action in the matter, with a view to having a proper Court-house erected at Grenfell?

Mr. Cowper to move,—That during the remainder of the present session, unless otherwise ordered, Monday be an additional sitting day of this House, and that Government business take precedence of all other business on that day.

Mr. Watson to move,—That an address be presented to the Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House,—1. A return showing the number of committals of prisoners from the police office at Young, to the Court of Quarter Sessions at Yass, from the 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1869. 2. The number of convictions obtained from such committals. 3. The number of witnesses who attended in each case, with the amounts paid to such witnesses for travelling and other expenses. 4. The amount paid for conveyance of prisoners, whether under committal or sentence, from Young to Yass, together with the constable or constables accompanying them during the same period. 5. The number of prisoners who escaped, or attempted to escape, whilst being conveyed from Young to Yass, during same period.

Mr. Watson to move,—That an address be presented to the Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House,—1. A return showing the amount of revenue collected within the police district of Young, from the 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1869, under the following heads, viz.:—rent and assessment on runs, miners' rights, mining leases, publicans' licenses, wine and spirit merchants' licenses and miscellaneous items not otherwise enumerated. 2. A return showing the quantity of land purchased and free selected or applied for under the improvement clauses in the Crown Lands Alienation Act, with the amount paid for same, within the said district, during same period. 3. A return showing the amount of money expended on roads and bridges, or other public works, within the said district, during the same period. 4. A return showing the quantity of gold conveyed by escort from the Burrangong goldfields, from their opening to 31st December, 1869.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.
NOTICES OF QUESTIONS AND MOTIONS AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30TH.

QUESTION.

MR. Charles Campbell to ask the Representative of the Government,—1. What was the number of prisoners under detention and sentence in the several gaols in this colony and at Cockatoo Island, on the 1st January, 1869? 2. What was the number of both classes on the 1st January, 1870? 3. What was the average cost of each culprit during the year ending 31st December, 1868? 4. What was the average cost of each culprit during the year ending 31st December, 1869? 5. How many were removed from Cockatoo Island, on the breaking up of the establishment there? 6. Of that number, how many were transferred to the gaol at Darlinghurst? 7. Were medical officers consulted as to the propriety of removing so many convicts from that Island to the metropolitan gaol, and did they sanction the measure?

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS—ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Public Roads' Bill, second reading.

Cemeteries Regulation Bill (No. 2), to be further considered in committee.

Gunpowder Export Regulation Bill, further consideration in committee of Assembly's Message in reference to Council's Amendments in this Bill.

GENERAL BUSINESS—ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Sydney Boundaries' Amendment Bill, second reading.

Benevolent Society's Bill of 1870, second reading.

Goulburn School Trust Bill, second reading.

Common Law Procedure Bill, second reading.

Unitarian Church Land Bill, to be further considered in committee.

NEW RUSH NEAR TRUNKEY.—We (*Bathurst Free Press*) understand that some new reefs, from which some very excellent specimens have been procured, have been discovered at the head of Diamond Valley and Corrowa, between Rockley and Trunkey. The discovery has caused quite a rush to the neighbourhood, and we are informed that claims have been marked out, some miles in extent. It is also reported that alluvial diggings have been discovered in the same neighbourhood, which offer encouraging prospects to the diggers, and that those already at work there are making more than average wages.

NEW SOUTH WALES RELIGIOUS BOOK AND TRACT SOCIETY.

THE forty-sixth annual meeting of the above society was held at the Bible Hall, George-street, on Monday afternoon, when the following report was read by the secretary (Mr. W. Crane), and the balance sheet by the treasurer (Mr. G. W. Allen):—

"REPORT.

"It is with much pleasure and thankfulness that the committee of the New South Wales Religious Tract and Book Society lay before its friends, and the public generally, the report of its operations for the year ending 30th September, 1869.

"For forty-six years this society has been endeavouring to sow the seeds of truth throughout the colony, and although its efforts have been weak and feeble contrasted with the requirements of the community, yet hopefully it may be asked, Who shall despise the day of small things?

"It is pleasing to be able to report that the past year has been more than usually prosperous. The removal of the depot from the Bible Hall, Pitt-street, to the present more suitable (because more accessible) premises, has no doubt largely contributed to this.

"The issues from the depot during the year have been as follows:—books 33,712, packets 1611, tracts 109,024, periodicals 21,992.

"The sales have amounted to £2598 16s 8d., being an increase of over £360 on the previous year, and the largest in the history of the society.

"Your committee are happy to be able to state that now, the first time for many years, the assets of the society are (taking into account £1800, the value of the books on hand) in excess of the liabilities. They have much pleasure also in intimating that as a consequence thereof they are prepared to remove the restriction as to the free grants of tracts noticed in the last annual report.

"Your committee regret to state, that there has been a considerable falling off in the subscriptions towards the objects of the society during the year now closed. The amount received has been only £90 14s., showing a decrease of £39 on the previous period.

"No doubt to some extent this decrease may be traced to the severe pecuniary pressure on the portion of our community that chiefly contribute to such objects; yet, when it is remembered that the design of this society is to disseminate the light and love and truth of the Gospel of Jesus by means of books, tracts, and periodicals fitted for that purpose, surely it is entitled to a much larger share of the support of a Christian people than it has hitherto received. Your committee have an increasing desire to aid the efforts of missionaries, Sabbath schools, teachers, tract distributing, and kindred associations, on a much larger scale than they have yet been able to do, but this desire has been greatly frustrated by reason of the lack of that support which would have been so welcome for the purposes stated.

"Your committee are fully aware of the great spiritual destitution in our own highly favoured city, and are continually hearing sad accounts from the interior of the colony, of places where the people are sunk in sin and wretchedness—of men and women living in utter indifference to the realities of eternity—of children growing up as if there were none to care for their souls, and where sacred names and things are spoken of with the utmost recklessness. Most gladly would your committee lend its willing aid to such cases as these, but here again they are hindered by the position of the society's operations in meeting working expenses, and at the same time keeping up the stock in the depot, necessarily required for the steadily increasing demand. Your committee have much pleasure in reporting that the usefulness of the society is gradually extending. The books, tracts, and periodicals are being widely circulated and eagerly read. The silent appeals these make to the conscience have been blessed in turning some from the error of their ways who have afterwards found peace and happiness in a hitherto unknown Saviour.

"A gentleman from the country writes:—'There is a great and glorious work going on here; your books and periodicals are being blessed to the saving of souls; lips which formerly uttered the foulest blasphemy now speak of the mercy of a sin-pardoning God, and rejoice in His love.' Instances might be multiplied to show the great good that has been done by means of this agency, but a few examples will suffice. A lady now residing in this city was led to take a warm interest in the salvation of others by reading one of the society's publications. She succeeded in gathering around her a number of children and not only instructed them in wisdom's ways, but trained them also to habits of usefulness, teaching the little ones, amongst other things, to make small articles, through the sale of which valuable assistance has been rendered to the Melanesian Mission. By the same instrumentality a boy in a Sabbath-school, notorious for his rude behaviour, became mild and gentle; and the first awakening of a young girl, as narrated by her many years after, was through the reading of a book from the same source, issued through the parochial school library.

"The friends of the temperance cause are availing themselves of the benefits of the society, and your committee, convinced that the prevailing habits of intemperance retard the progress of the Gospel in all its forms, have endeavoured to keep the depot well supplied with tracts, books and periodicals bearing on the subject, and for these there is a growing demand. In 1867 the issue at the depot of such papers as the *Cottager*, *British Workman*, and *Band of Hope Review* was not more than 350 monthly, since then the demand has been steadily on the increase, and over 3000 are now put in circulation on the arrival of each mail from England: surely these things may be taken as tokens for good.

"Your committee, while gladly acknowledging the source whence all blessings flow, would most earnestly solicit the aid of the Christian community in carrying on this good work, and trust that the efforts to meet the growing wants of the colony by supplying individuals and societies with free grants of tracts, &c., will obtain that support without which they will be unable to maintain and take advantage of the many helpful agencies opening up; and while commending the welfare of the society to your serious consideration, desires to commit this work especially to the care of Him who alone can bless any effort. Encouraged by the past they look to the future with confidence, believing that that which was begun for the glory of God and has been continued with the same end in view will yet prove, by means of the pure and wholesome literature it disseminates from time to time, a mighty instrument in advancing the Redeemer's kingdom, and would therefore pray, 'Let Thy work appear unto Thy servants and Thy glory unto their children, and let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us, and establish the work of our hands; the work of our hands establish Thou it.'"

The Treasurer in account with the New South Wales Religious Tract and Book Society. Dr., September 30th, 1869: To cash for books sold, £2642 4s.; subscriptions, £90 14s; balance due treasurer, £353 9s. 2d.: total, £3086 7s. 2d. Cr., October 1, 1868: By balances ex last report, £404 14s 4d.; September 30, 1869, books, £2241 14s. 11d.; interest and exchange, £37 12s.; rent, £116 13s. 4d; removal, £61 1s. 10d.; depositary and assistant, £150; printing, advertising, stationery, post, and duty stamps, £37 9s. 4d.; commission to collector, £7 13s. 5d; insurance, freight, postage, and incidental expenses, £28 8s. 2d.: total, £3086 7s. 2d.

The following resolutions were carried:—

"That the report now read, with the treasurer's balance sheet, be adopted and printed, and that the following gentlemen be the officers and committee for the current year:—President: Hon. George Allen, M.L.C. Vice-Presidents: Messrs. James Comrie and John Fairfax. Treasurer: Mr. George Wigram Allen, M.P. Secretaries: Messrs. M. H. Stephen, M.P.; William Crane. Committee: All ministers of the Gospel who are members of the society, and the following laymen:—Mr. J. S. Adam, Mr. E. W. Cameron, J.P.; Mr. Alexander Learmonth, J.P.; Mr. G. R. Reading, Mr. W. J. Foster, Mr. George A. Lloyd, M.P.; Dr. Moon, Dr. Moffitt, Professor Smith, Mr. E. A. Rennie, Mr. J. H. Goodlet."

"That this meeting hears with gratitude that the position of the society has improved during the past year, and recognises such improvement as an incentive to further efforts on its behalf, that it may be enabled to pursue an extended career of usefulness."

THE GOLD FIELDS.

TUENA.—The correspondent of a western journal writes:—"I have to report the discovery of two new reefs, one at the Junction-point, not far from the Great Britain, and the other, called Pembrokeshire, about twenty miles distant. The Great Britain is opening out richer as it gets deeper.

AURIFEROUS QUARTZ.—The *Tamworth Examiner* says a very pretty specimen of auriferous quartz was picked up by Mr. Robson a few days ago, in a gully running up to the hills at the back of Mr. Jarison's inn. It would seem as if it had been washed down during one of the late storms. Gold is clearly visible to the naked eye, and it is the general opinion that where it came from there must be more of the same sort. This is not the first time auriferous quartz has been found on the ridges to the east of the township, and we should not be at all surprised to learn of the discovery of a reef on the high ridges referred to. On the same range reefs of the richest description have been found and worked at Nundle, and on the spurs of the range at Woods-reef rich reefs have also been discovered; and it is consequently not improbable that, if the ranges in the immediate neighbourhood were prospected, reefs of an equally valuable character might be discovered.

EMU CREEK.—The *Mining Record* of Saturday says.—It is scarcely possible to employ words in a report upon gold mining without deceiving some class of readers. The report may be strictly true, and yet to some it will be deceptive. This arises in most cases from the fact that the reader is unfamiliar with mining affairs. To the mind of an experienced miner it will not appear too enticing if we write that, upon the Quondong, there is a narrow run in one of the leases from which the owners got an ounce of gold to the tin dish. In the same lease, where the wash-dirt is two feet in depth and twenty feet in width, it is estimated that it will average half an ounce to the load. A mile and a half above this, upon the same lead, Keating and party finished, during the week, washing 580 loads of dirt, and got 396 oz. 18 dwts. of gold. One hundred and thirty loads were finished from the claim of Messrs. Norrie and party, Quondong, early in the week at the crushing machine of Mr. Kirkpatrick, and went 116 oz. of gold. On Thursday the Lankies claim commenced at the same machine. It is said that 10 ounces were got from twelve loads from the claim known as Williams and party's, at the junction of the Two Mile and Milkman's. Sweeney's claim, the third below Slee's on the Two Mile, is improving both in quantity of gold and wash-dirt. On Friday morning there was a rush to the Frenchman's lead, leading into the Quondong, and the ground was pegged off a long distance up the range. Upon the whole, matters look healthy at the alluvial workings. Messrs. Bevan and Co. finished a lot of 130 tons from No. 3 Oriental on Tuesday. It went 6 dwts. to the ton. The machine is now upon stone from No. 2 South, O'Brien's. Mr. Cunninghame, at the Victoria, finished 250 tons from the prospecting claim Homeward Bound, on Tuesday, and had 215 oz. amalgam. Still on stone from the same claim.

SCANDALOUS SCENE AT THE BOARD OF LAND AND WORKS.

(From the Melbourne Argus, March 25.)

ON Friday, after the tenders for the first fifty-six miles of the North-Eastern line of railway had been opened, and when the tenderers, &c., were flocking from the Board-room, the newspaper reporters present, hitherto busily engaged in gathering particulars respecting the business just transacted, became aware that an application was being made to the President (Mr. M'Kean, Minister of Lands), by Mr. W. Frazer, M.L.A., on behalf of Mr. Samuel Irwin, of Ballarat, who was also present. Mr. M'Lellan, Minister of Public Works, and Mr. Longmore, Minister of Railways, were at the Board, as well as several Government officials. A conversation between Mr. Frazer and the President, carried on in an undertone, had up to this point attracted no notice, but attention was all at once directed to the proceedings by Mr. Frazer, evidently much excited, speaking in a loud voice thus:—

Mr. Frazer: Well, there is one place where I will make myself heard, and insist upon it.

Mr. M'Kean: You are not to completely misrepresent what I have said in that way. Go on.

Mr. Frazer then explained that what he wanted was to represent Mr. Irwin in this matter. On the 14th March Mr. M'Kean had signed a minute to the effect that no transfers of selected lands after the 1st October (in the House subsequently Mr. Frazer altered this date to December 14) last were to be allowed. Now, plenty of persons had so transferred long after the 1st October, and in Mr. Irwin's case he had transferred long before this minute had been written. These transfers were either legal or illegal, and he (Mr. Frazer) wanted to know if they were to be allowed. If Mr. M'Kean decided that such transfers were illegal, then the thing stood on a different footing, but it seemed that he did not. He (Mr. Frazer) for one had never heard of this minute in a regular way, or in the House. Plenty of people had paid money, some £200 or £300, and in one case £360, on account of their transfers, and had heard nothing more of this minute. If Mr. M'Kean objected to Mr. Irwin's transfer because it was not bona fide, he (Mr. Frazer) could understand it, but, if not, he wanted him to carry out the Land Act.

Mr. M'Kean (who had up to this time been listening to Mr. Frazer while signing his name to board documents): If Mr. Irwin will make a written application to the Board, setting out the facts of his case, I will consider them and give him a reply thereto. Let him set out the circumstances in writing so that they can become a matter of record. That is the object.

A remark passed in an undertone.

Mr. Frazer: But there are no special circumstances in this case.

Mr. M'Kean: But Mr. Irwin has said that there are special circumstances in this case.

Here Mr. Frazer leaned across the intervening table, and said something to Mr. Irwin in a low tone.

Mr. M'Kean: I will not allow you to abuse your position as a member of Parliament by stating here what has just been said by Mr. Irwin is not so.

Mr. Frazer: I will not allow you to insult me here as you dare not do in the House.

Mr. M'Kean: You are not to prompt this gentleman to say something contrary to what he said a moment before. He himself said there were special circumstances.

Mr. Frazer: Let him state what they are.

Mr. M'Kean said something which our reporter could not catch.

Mr. Frazer: I am here as a member of the public, and I won't allow you to insult me.

Here both parties spoke simultaneously a few words, which it was impossible to interpret.

Mr. M'Kean: I won't allow any of your insolence.

Mr. Frazer: You can't help it.

Mr. M'Kean: I will call for a policeman, and have you removed.

Mr. M'Lellan: Mr. Frazer, I think the President has acted very fairly. He has stated what he will do.

Mr. Frazer: He has been insulting me.

Mr. M'Kean: You have no right to suggest a falsehood to the man as he sits near you.

Mr. Frazer: It is you who are taking advantage of your position here to insult me as you dare not do in the House; and you threaten to call in a policeman. I am here as a member of the public, and you shall not take advantage of me as you dare not do in the House.

Mr. M'Kean: I won't be insulted by you in this way. You have been here several times before in a state of drunkenness to insult me.

Mr. Frazer: You are a liar. (The horseshoe-board table stood between the parties.)

Mr. M'Lellan here rose from the board-table. Mr. Longmore had risen before.

Mr. M'Kean (to the messenger): Go for a constable. We will see if this is to be permitted in the board-room.

The messenger left. Mr. Frazer sat down. Mr. M'Kean went on signing documents, Mr. M'Lellan and Mr. Longmore being elsewhere in the board-room. In about three minutes, Mr. M'Kean, having apparently finished signing a pile of documents, left the room. A gentleman present then induced Mr. Frazer to leave the place, and, as our reporter understood, to get into a car and be driven off. In a few moments two policemen arrived, and were told by a messenger that they were not wanted.

The scene ended at that point.

MARRIAGE.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—If you think the accompanying article sent by me to the *Australian Churchman*, about a year ago, likely to be of any use at the present juncture, I will thank you to reprint it in your columns.

Yours, truly,

G. VIDAL.

Christ Church Parsonage, March 19, 1870.

"MARRIAGE.

"Among the many subjects of popular interest in an age unusually prolific in theories and daring in its divergence from 'the old paths,' that of 'women's rights' has of late occupied some attention. Mr. Mill and female suffrage have doubtless thrown some minds off their balance and contributed their quota to the ferment of modern society. It is not to be expected that the objects of those speculative reforms should be wholly indifferent about them. Accordingly on both sides of the Atlantic there are to be found women more ambitious of masculine distinction than of feminine excellence. Nevertheless, it may be safely asserted that, taking the sex at large, the subject of matrimony still holds supreme sway over the female mind. It would be unnatural were it otherwise. After all that can be said (and much has been justly and wisely said of woman's need of mental elevation in order to fulfil her complete mission) the Apostolic decree stands good. "To marry and bear children" is still the younger women's destiny and glory. Bereft of worldliness, which too often intermingles with it and taints it, it is a pure aspiration. Minor weaknesses may well be condoned. If the young heart sometimes unduly flutters in view of that lot which is to crown its happiness, from the other sex at any rate censure can hardly be expected, for it is this very tender susceptibility which constitutes the charm of girlhood.

"Believing this instinct to be heaven-born, and that it is as active as ever, there is something painful in the social aspect of the times. If we are to take the 'Press' as an index of the popular mind, there is cause to fear that marriage—the goal and climax of woman's hopes—is losing much of its attraction with the other sex. This alleged disinclination to married life would be a matter for regret, as affecting the happiness of the divinely appointed help-meet of man, if this were the only result of celibacy. But to the reflecting mind it suggests other and more serious thoughts. It may, however, be first stated that woman is not the only sufferer. The result is equally disastrous to the other sex. What we have to put forward, however condemnatory of this growing evil, is not based upon its consequent diminution of happiness to either party alone considered. We propose to survey the ground from a higher region, and affirm at once that marriage is not to be classed in the category of mere social accommodations. It has its bearing on higher interests than those of time, and what some designate as one of the accidents of the day—the whim of fashion—betokens something worse, a decay of spiritual life. The subject is not without interest to the general reader. That being the case, and having regard to the special objects of this periodical it may be useful if waiving popular conceptions of the marriage state, we revert to its origin and set forth its claims and position in the Divine Economy.

"In our Lord's answer to the Pharisees, Matt. xix. v. 4, 5, 6. He declared the nature of marriage, and pronounced its bond to be indissoluble, and when they referred to Moses as sanctioning divorce, His answer was, 'Moses for the hardness of your hearts suffered you to put away your wives, but from the beginning it was not so.'

"What God *ordained from the beginning* could not be abrogated by Moses; Paradise was before Sinai. The institution of marriage was older than the decalogue. He referred them to the primeval state of man's innocence. *Then* it was, *before his fall* that an helpmeet was found for Adam. Adam and Eve's was the first marriage, 'they twain were one flesh,' God having expressed this by the mode of Eve's creation—'the rib which the Lord God had taken from man, made He a woman,' and in this light Adam viewed this crowning gift of his Creator, saying—'this is now bone of my bone and flesh of my flesh,' and further, Christ ratified Adam's other words by putting them into the mouth of God Himself. 'Therefore shall a man leave his father and mother and shall cleave unto his wife, and they shall be one flesh.' We have here plainly an eternal decree of the Creator, which no subsequent legislation can annul, and to this sacred bond between man and wife, Christ set His own seal in the words, 'Those whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder.' Eve was presented to Adam because '*it was not good for him to be alone*,' and when Adam received her, 'God sanctified and blessed them.' This need and advantage of companionship are expressed in the marriage service.

"In after times when the desire for children, instinct in man's nature, was increased by that hope among the chosen people that the Messiah might spring from their line, the blessedness of the marriage state more and more unfolded itself and made good its Divine original. And then we find God not only inspiring but encouraging this natural wish for offspring, and making it a mark of His special favour to Abraham that his seed should be numerous. It was the ardent hope of every Hebrew woman to become a mother, and no misfortune was accounted greater than to 'be childless in Israel.' And, if we except that single period of what St. Paul calls 'the present necessity,' when, in order to spread Christianity and mitigate the unavoidable trials of the time, God seems to have inspired men with a preference for single life—the primitive injunction in favour of marriage stands good. The sacred bond still bears the impress of the Divine Seal. Rather, we may say, Christianity has elevated it. A ray of light, unseen before, has descended upon it, encircling each union with a lustrous halo, since 'Thou, O God! hast consecrated the state of matrimony to such an excellent mystery, that in it is signified and represented the spiritual marriage and unity betwixt Christ and His Church.'

"It is a serious question—not only whether the mysterious and sacred character of marriage is duly recognised—but whether, the very fact of its being a primeval institution, stamped with the Eternal seal does not constitute it a *Divinely appointed instrument* in the scheme of man's restoration, and, if so, whether its claims as such are not disregarded, and consequently, whether a large share of our religious degeneracy, as well as social evils, are not traceable to this one cause.

"Our Lord referred the Pharisees back to marriage as it was *at the first*. His mission was essentially one of *restoration*. To be plain—He would restore to marriage its pristine claims and sanctions as 'an honorable estate instituted of God in the time of man's innocency;' with this added glory, that since He came, 'it signifies unto us the mystical union which is between Christ and his Church.'

"Viewed in this light, who can doubt that a *special province* is assigned to marriage in the counsels of God for the restoration of mankind?

"And when we reflect further on the marked recognition of the sacred tie at the Conception of the Virgin—that Christ made marriage the occasion of His first miracle—that the Bible may be said to open with the marriage of the first Adam, and to close with the spiritual marriage of the second Adam, of which the first was a type, it surely needs no further argument to prove that marriage was intended to hold a prominent place in the dispensation of God. Perhaps it would not be giving it an undue prominence to say that, next to the extraordinary channels of grace in the two sacraments it stands *foremost as an instrument of the world's regeneration*. In fact, the estimation in which marriage is held may be taken as a sure index of the growth or decline of grace among a people. In proportion as they conform to this divine institution they fulfil the object for which they were created—become better or worse—recover the Divine image, or more and more efface it.

"If it be so (and let no one hastily ridicule what is the plain inference from Holy Scripture) there is a *painful* significance in the prevalent decline of reverence for this holy rite.

"Statistics, we are told, show that the increase of marriages does not keep pace with the increase of population. The social consequences of this fact are more or less felt according to the position and circumstances of individuals.

"But the evil strikes far deeper than the surface of the present generation. It is not only a social, but a *religious* evil.

"It is a plain dereliction from the divine ordinance, and, as was at first said, betokens a decay of spiritual life. By *how* much marriage is discouraged—by so much man declines from God. The present dissertation has nothing to do with political economy. We are dealing with a question of abstract truth, which is above the sphere of human discussion. What is broadly affirmed is this—that in the *scheme of man's restoration which Christ came to fulfil*, we are warranted by Holy Scripture in assigning to marriage a distinguished place; and that, if it be true that there is a growing disinclination to marriage, it is to the same extent true that we are departing from the truth of the Bible.

"To every candid mind we believe this allegation has been substantiated by the foregoing remarks, and, if so, it ought to be enough without requiring reasons for a divine injunction. 'Why' and 'wherefore' are questions between man and man, not between man and God.

"Yet though there be mysteries, and though this one of marriage the Apostle tells us is '*a great mystery*,' nevertheless, with the light we *have* it is not difficult to support the claim advanced on behalf of marriage by the palpable and acknowledged benefits which mankind at large derive from the institution.

"Take, for instance, the first end for which it was ordained—*mutual society and comfort*. Man and wife join for better, for worse, for richer, for poorer, in sickness and in health.

"If the voice of God had not proclaimed 'It is not good for man to live alone,' the inward craving of man's own heart would have taught him this.

"It is an instinct of the heart to seek some refuge from the outer world. Who is there among living men that, at some time or other, has not longed for this consolation? We know it well, all of us. And because we know it, we know that God implanted it; and, though our wilfulness or opposition from without frustrate His design, His design still is that the longing should be satisfied—that man should have his home—a sympathising ear into which to pour his troubles or his hopes—a loving cheerful voice to lighten his cares—that woman, also, should have one to look up to and to lean upon—should have her guardian and her protector—that both should seek each other's happiness, and bear each other's burdens, and help to build each other up unto eternal life. In this society and comfort which wedded life affords, the advantage is manifest to all.

"Take again, the birth of children. The desire of offspring is general. It dates from the creation. Where it does not exist, the case is exceptional. More or less, all desire to perpetuate their race. And this is the noblest end of marriage, 'to bring up children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord,' for it is, in other words, to people Heaven with redeemed souls. But this we see not yet, because that glorious result partakes of the 'mystery.'

"Meanwhile we have not far to go to find present tokens of the Divine blessing. There are a thousand homes about us. Go into any of them deserving of the name. Let it be the very humblest. Let us suppose it is evening when the father has come from his work, and the children from school. Is not heaven in the welcome which the mother gives them, and in the father's grateful heart as he looks around his board? There is no question about the happiness there.

"But, beyond this, do not all such well-constituted homes go to make up the sum of order and good government? There are no better training schools to make good citizens, while they are something better,—they are the Church's nurseries for heaven.

"It may surely be affirmed that God presides in such households, and that the love which pervades them is unearthly. Love is sacred. We must never confound it with mere passion. It is an emanation from the Deity, and unselfish. It is manifold. It has a thousand branches, but the root is divine. Its characteristic is self-sacrifice—the symbol of Him who is its Author. Have you not seen it in the veriest child—how, for another little one on whom it has set its heart, it will forego its own treat or pleasure, or give up its favourite toy? Let the artless love run on. It may be brief, but it is purifying while it lasts. It upraises the little soul above sordid things. It fosters that faculty of looking upward and forgetting self which, in its highest development, is Divine worship.

"And what if it be lasting? What if it be the germ of man's ripe affection? Ridicule it not, for it is God-like. It has its mission of grace—its credentials are from above.

"It is not, however, by our capacity of discerning its benefits, but by its divine sanction that the claims of marriage are to be judged. Taking our stand upon the latter, it may be enunciated in plain terms 'that marriage is a Christian ordinance, and generally necessary to mankind.'

"The obvious corollary is, 'there can be no marriage in the sight of God which is not sanctioned by religion.'

"If the law recognises a mere civil contract, it is an evil which we must deplore if we cannot remedy.

"In the meanwhile it is a matter on which the trumpet should not give an uncertain sound. We must speak boldly as we ought to speak. The Church Apostolic has ever deemed it *essential* to marriage that it should be '*in Christo et Ecclesia*.' To acquiesce or take any share in despoiling it of its consecrated ends would be worse than unworthy of us. It would be treason against Him who consecrated it.

"A word may here be added upon what are called 'mixed marriages.' If marriage be what it is alleged—a divinely appointed agent in the work of man's salvation—it surely evinces a measure at least of contempt for the holy state for those to enter it who differ upon that very point which is its highest element, and which alone makes the bond inviolable.

"Our aim has been to put marriage in its true light—to upraise it in the scale of popular opinion—to help to banish all sordid and unworthy thoughts of that 'holy estate which Christ adorned and beautified with His presence, and first miracle that he wrought in Cana of Galilee.'

"It is only by tracing its wondrous sympathies to their divine source that we can approximate a solution of 'the great mystery,' and pay it due honour. Happy are they who can do so. There are some such—

'Who seem to dwell
Above this earth, so rich a spell
Floats round their steps where'er they move
From hopes fulfilled, and mutual love.'

Erewhile, the 'mystery' will be solved. Earthly unions thus blessed will be developed and partake of the glory of their antitype, when 'the marriage of the Lamb is come and His bride shall have made herself ready,' and when, in His own words, 'We shall no more marry nor be given in marriage, but all be as the angels in heaven.'"

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—The amendment for adjournment moved by Mr. Moore at the Civil Service meeting on Monday was unthinkingly rejected, although his reasons were both just and true. If other offices were equally well posted as this, then very few gentlemen in the Service even saw, much less *read*, Sir William Manning's Bill. I personally asked twenty-one gentlemen in the Registrar-General's Department and found four had and seventeen had not seen it. These facts scarcely warranted Mr. Goodchap stating, "that the Civil Service were satisfied with the measure."

The thin attendance was caused by the select few only having had an opportunity of forming an opinion on the bill.

Yours, faithfully,

R. M. P.

THE LONG PROMISED ENCAMPMENT.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—As a member of the Volunteer Force, I may, perhaps, be allowed the privilege of asking, through your columns, a question which is continually being asked by every Volunteer, namely,—Is the encampment (so long promised) to take place or not? Each year the necessary funds have been voted, and each year the men have been disappointed, after vainly hoping for the fulfilment of a promise which has proved utterly fallacious; and they now find themselves as far off the desired end as they were in the year one. No officer or member of the force is able to give any answer to this oft-repeated question; nor can they assign any reason for the cool manner in which the encampment has been put off from year to year. The time is rapidly approaching, and unless immediate action is taken it will be too late, and we shall again be doomed to disappointment. Trusting that those who have the power will see that the wishes of the men are a little more respected,

V. R.

Surry Hills, March 25.

[We may state that the money is not voted for an encampment.—ED. S. M. H.]

JOSEPHINE.—We are glad to call the attention of our lady readers to a great improvement in this celebrated kid glove. We understand the original inventors have made arrangements to manufacture it in a class of kid leather superior to any hitherto used, and they have taken the opportunity of having a complete set of new cutting-machines made, so that the glove will be a little longer—a want always felt in this article. A Crown will be found stamped on one glove, to distinguish it from all other Josephines, and the well-known "F.P.C." trade mark in the other.—*Court Circular.*—ADV.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—March 29.

Bengal, barque, 223 tons, Captain Grierson, from Adelaide 4th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Grierson and 2 daughters, Mrs. Sparks. Captain, agent.

Sir I. Newton, schooner, 121 tons, Captain Mackie, from New Caledonia 21st instant, in ballast. Passenger—Mr. Marier. Broomfield and Whitaker, agents.

H.M.S. Virago, 6 guns, Commander Murray, from Melbourne 22nd instant.

Hebe, brig, 277 tons, Captain Carroll, from Hokianga 17th instant. Rountree, agent.

Ellen, schooner, 54 tons, Captain Nicholson, from Twofold Bay 27th instant. Captain, agent.

DEPARTURES.—March 29.

City of Brisbane (s.), for Brisbane.
Black Swan (s.), for Maryborough.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—March 30.

George Vuna, Guinare, for S. S. Islands; Active, for Sweer's Island; Native Lass, for Brisbane; Rotumah, John Williams, for S. S. Islands; Colonist, for New Caledonia; Doesborgh, for Newcastle.

CLEARANCES.—March 29.

Colonist, schooner, 105 tons, Captain Gesch, for New Caledonia. Passengers—Rev. Mr. Mussient, Messrs. C. Schweig, and S. Blorrison.

Doesborg, brig, 306 tons, Captain Spaanderman, for Macassar via Newcastle, in ballast.

Rotumah, barque, 282 tons, Captain Robertson, for South Sea Islands. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. King, Mrs. Sch'eed and 3 children.

John Williams, barque, 186 tons, Captain Fowler, for South Sea Islands. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Green and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. A. Pearse.

Black Swan (s.), 300 tons, Captain C. E. Saunders, for Maryborough. Passengers—Mrs. Wilson and servant, Mr. T. Bloodworth, and 4 in the steerage.

City of Brisbane (s.), 504 tons, Captain J. C. Knight, for Brisbane. Passengers—Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Byrne and 3 children, Mrs. Brush, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs Myers child and servant, Rev. F. C. Jaff, Messrs. L. J. Byrne, W. Pollard, E. Vickery, Primrose, M'Ewan, W. Steele, J. Flavelle, J. F. Wilson, R. Robertson, Thompson, and 6 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—March 29.

Hirondelle, from Wollongong, with 153 tons coal; Catherine Lord, from Botany, with 28 tons wood; Rebecca, Saxonia (s.) Spray, from Newcastle, with 724 tons coal; Helen, from the Richmond River, with 40,000 feet timber; Walter and John from Cape Hawke, with 8000 feet cedar, 5000 shingles, 360 posts and rails; Dauntless, from Botany, with 25 tons wood; Julia from the Clyde River, with 80 logs timber; Coonanbara (s.), from the Hunter River, with 60 bales wool, 300 bales hay, 60 bales skins, 55 casks tallow, 129 packages wine, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—March 29.

Catherine Lord, for Botany; Mary Ann, Isabella, Rebecca, Saxonia (s.), Deva, Spray, for Newcastle; Fire King (s.), for the Manning River; Dauntless, for Botany; Walter and John, for Cape Hawke.

IMPORTS.—March 29.

Bengal, from Adelaide: 100 cases jam, 500 bags flour, 367 bags wheat, Beilby and Scott; 1051 bags wheat, Barker and Co; 681 bags 150 quarter-bags wheat 900 bags flour, 40 tons iron, Order.
Hebe, from Hokianga: 33 loads timber, Rountree.

EXPORTS.—March 29.

Colonist, for New Caledonia: 2 casks sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 27 packages tobacco, 1 case cigars, 53 cases brandy, 39 cases pipes, 50 sacks flour, 12,598 feet timber, 1000 palings, 16 packages drapery, 10 bags barley, 87 bags maize, 130 bags potatoes, 17 packages beef, 90 bags bran, 41 casks biscuits, 100 iron pots, 49 bars 44 bundles iron, 4 bars steel, 130 sheep, 8 empty drums, 2 anchors, 37 bags onions, 20 kegs nails, 19 coils rope, 113 packages, C. Schweig and Co.; 25 cases geneva, 8 packages tea, 10 cases kerosene, 33 bags salt, 7 packages, E. Chapman and Co.; 3 packages drapery, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 123 bags rice, Cowlishaw, Brothers; 5 packages tobacco, 21 packages, J. Frazer and Co.; 80 boxes soap, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 20 kegs blasting powder, J. B. Holdsworth; 114 bars iron, 10 kegs butter, Montefiore and Montefiore.

John Williams, for South Sea Islands: 333 packages missionary stores, G. A. Lloyd and Co.; 7 cases drapery, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 1 box tobacco, 7 cwt. sugar, A. Fairfax and Co.; 21 packages, J. Mullens.

City of Melbourne (s.), for Auckland: 6 packages tea, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 5 packages, Stewart, Garrick, and Co.; 5 cases, J. Frazer and Co.; 100 packages, F. H. Trouton; 8 packages, Hoffnung and Co.; 2 cases, W. and S. Gardiner; 29 packages, Sun Kum On; 7 cases, E. Cohen; 12 packages, Lawson; 1 package, G. Thorne; 2 cases, J. Abrahams; 1 case, J. Perry; 1 case, R. Binnie; 1 omnibus, J. Mills; 86 bags bone dust, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 120 cases fruit, W. H. M'Keown; 51 cases fruit, J. Brown; 84 cases fruit, T. Lawless; 55 cases fruit, Jones and Flanagan; 2 package, F. B. Palmer and Co.; 1 case, Dangar, Dangar, and Co.; 2 packages, A. S. N. Co.; 1 case, Gordon and Gotch; 7 cases, Wright and Co.; 1 case, Stanford and Co.

Rotumah, for S. S. Islands: 20 cases brandy, 18 cases wine, 35 cases geneva, 21 bags sugar, 20 boxes tea, 5 cases claret, 107 tuns empty casks, 25 cases drapery, 10,000 feet timber, 200 bags flour, 10 bags salt, 30 boxes soap, 21 cases kerosene, 10 packages, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 1 case brandy, 2 mats sugar, 3 bags rice, Peate and Harcourt; 9 cases liqueurs, 1 case tobacco, 1 case cigars, 12 cases beer, 13 packages drapery, Biffin and Clarke; 5 bags sugar, 2 bags rice, Burrows and Barnard; 3 cases, C. Newton, Brother, and Co; 204 iron pots, 1 boat, 24 packages, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 4 packages, P. N. Russell and Co.; 3 packages, Barron and Austin; 1 case, G. Wall.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Fiji.—By the Norman, this day, at noon.
For London.—By the Tamana, this day, at noon, if not under-way.
For Melbourne.—By the Rangatira (s.), this day, at 3.30 p.m.
For New England.—By the Grafton (s.), this day, at 7.30 p.m.

Custom-house.—Entered Outwards, March 29: Dandenong (s.), 575 tons, Captain Pain, for Melbourne.

The schooner Sir I. Newton, from New Caledonia, reports fine weather throughout.

H.M.S. Virago arrived yesterday morning, from Melbourne. She has made the run up principally under canvas, against head winds, and will remain in port awaiting orders.

The barque Bengal has had to contend against the whole of the late heavy weather to the southward; the passage from Adelaide has occupied 25 days.

The Hebe arrived yesterday after a fair passage from Hokianga of 12 days. She brings a cargo of Kauri pine, and will discharge at Rountree's wharf, Waterview Bay. She has had fine weather throughout.

The Ellen, from Twofold Bay, brings up 450 bags bark, 13 bags potatoes, 214 cheeses, 3 kegs butter, 2 bales skins, 500 spokes, and sundries.

The mails dispatched per R.M.S. Malta consisted of 17,682 letters, 348 books, and 19,322 newspapers, viz.:—

	Letters.	Books.	Newspapers.
Australian colonies ...	637	78	818
East Indies and China	547	1	990
Africa	95	...	77
Southern Europe ...	88	1	45
France	581	5	208
London, via Southampton	11,994	167	16,108
" via Marseilles	3,506	96	1,059
" via Brindisi	234	...	17
	17,683	348	19,322

THE WEATHER.

The wind still continues from S.E., blowing in violent squalls, with torrents of rain. The breeze increased considerably at sundown, but lessened again towards midnight, but there is doubtless a strong gale outside. The barometer is steady at 30.20.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

March 28.—Omega, barque, Wolfe, from Melbourne.
March 28.—W. C. Wentworth, barque, 315, Davis, from Melbourne.
March 28.—Sea Chief, 1056, Tucker, from Melbourne.
March 28.—Gazelle, brig, 260, Williams, from Nelson.
March 28.—John Bunyan, barque, 520, Johnson, from Nelson.
March 28.—Formosa, barque, 380, Remney, from Melbourne.
March 28.—Spec, brig, 258, Rick, from Melbourne.
March 28.—Union, barque, 378, Pain, from Adelaide, with 125 tons flour.
March 29.—Agnes Irving (s.), Creer, from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

March 28.—Ann, schooner, Scott, for Melbourne, with 200 tons coal.
March 28.—R. P. Buck, barque, Curtis, for San Francisco, with 1330 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

March 28.—Sacramento, Hebe, from Sydney; Go-a-Head, from Cape Hawke.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

March 24.—Carlisle, Rathfern, from Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

March 23.—Emu, for Newcastle; Harkaway, for Bombay.
March 24.—Walmer Castle, for London; Amoy, for Colombo; Weidenhulm, for Callao; Agra, for Guam; Gothenberg (s.), for New Zealand.

CLEARED OUT.

March 24.—Pilot, 101, Pallant, for Sydney, via Warrnambool.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—March 29.

14 cases tobacco, E. T. Penfold
22 packages wire, W. Long
146 packages tea, A. S. Webster
200 hogsheads 100 cases beer, 10 cases salts, 131 packages paints and oils, 111 barrels resin, 365 bars 186 bundles 16 cases iron, 47 boiler plates, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome
144 sacks wheat, H. Clarke
14 crates crockery, A. Chisholm
58 cases kerosene, H. Dodds
1 case ointment pots, J. Henry and Co.
32 packages biscuits, 50 boxes candles, W. H. Ariell
20 cases mineral waters, 133 cases sardines, 1 case boots, 110 cases 50 quarter-casks brandy, Curcier, Hawke, and Co.
135 packages brandy, Stewart, Garrick, and Co.
16 cases oilstores, W. Barker
1 case haberdashery, W. C. Kelk
28 cases iron, 77 packages bolts and nails, G. Wall
60 boxes soap, 40 boxes candles, 220 cases beer, 184 packages brandy, 270 packages wine, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.
135 cases brandy, 191 cases champagne, C. J. Muller and Co.
3 packages photo goods, T. C. Jerrens
30 bags sugar, Fitzgerald and Prendergast
4 quarter-casks sherry, L. E. Ives
2 bags seeds, Law, Somner, and Co.
50 hogsheads 100 quarter-casks brandy, Parbury, Brothers
800 bags flour, J. Rowling
878 cases kerosene, 3 cases wine, Montefiore and Montefiore
45 plates iron, E. Chapman and Co.
35,496 bags sugar, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.
2342 bars 250 bundles iron, J. Keep
910 bags flour, Irwin and Turner
250 bags flour, 1314 bags wheat, Laidley, Ireland, and Co.
20 cast iron pipes, W. Jolly
60 00 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Co.
97 packages merchandise, G. Wall
390 sacks flour, C. Wilson
50 cases matches, Hoffnung and Co.
13 cases milk, Barron and Austin.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

GRAFTON.

ARRIVAL.

March 29.—Susannah Cuthbert (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURE.

March 29.—Ballina (s.), for Sydney.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVAL.

March 28.—Gneering (s.), from Mooloolah.

DEPARTURE.

March 29.—Lady Young (s.), for Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

March 28.—Malta (s.), from Sydney; Amoor, from Mauritius; Wild Wave, from Hokitika.
March 29.—Samuel Badger, from the coast; Coorong (s.), from Adelaide.

DEPARTURES.

March 28.—Sarah and Mary, for Hokitika; Magnet, for Greymouth; Yarrow, for Newcastle; Corsair, for Belfast; Richard Busteed, for San Francisco via Newcastle, Rangitoto, for Bluff Harbour; Callendar, for Brisbane.

ROCKHAMPTON.

DEPARTURE.

March 29.—Egmont (s.), for Sydney.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
March 29	8.30 a.m.	S.E.	Light, and raining.
	Noon.	S.E.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	S.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

March 29.

	9 a.m.	Bar.	Ther.	3 p.m.
Queensland.				
Bowen	SE. Showery			
Woody Island	ESE. Hazy			
Clermont	SE. Cloudy			
Waverley	Calm. Cloudy			
Nebo	Calm. Cloudy			
Rockhampton	SE. Showery			
Hawkwood	E. Cloudy			
Maryborough	S. Fine			
Gayndah	Calm. Dull			
Brisbane	Calm. Fine			
Toowoomba	E. Misty			
N. S. Wales.				
Tenterfield	Calm. Showery			E. Cloudy
Grafton	SE. Cloudy			NE. Showery
Gunnedah	Calm. Cloudy			Calm. Fine
Glen Innes	NE. Cloudy			NE. Cloudy
Narrabri	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Inverell	E. Fine			Calm. Cloudy
Armidale	Calm. Fine			NE. Cloudy
Tamworth	Calm. Fine			Calm. Cloudy
Muswellbrook	Calm. Dull			SE. Raining
Murrurundi	Calm. Dull			Calm. Fine
Singleton	SE. Showery			Calm. Showery
Maitland	SE. Raining			SE. Raining
Newcastle	SE. Raining			ENE, strong. Rain
Windsor	S. Raining			SL. Raining
Sydney	SE. Cloudy			SE. Raining
South Head	SE. Fine			SE. Thick rain
Wollongong	SE. Cloudy			SE. Raining
Kiama	Calm. Dull			S. Raining
Mt. Victoria	SE. Raining			SE. Raining
Bathurst	SE. Raining			SE. Raining
Mudgee	SE. Raining			Calm. Cloudy
Cassilis	SE. Raining			Calm. Cloudy
Merriwa	SE. Raining			SE. Cloudy
Wellington	E. Raining			Calm. Raining
Dubbo	NE. Raining			Calm. Raining
Orange	E. Raining			E. Raining
Forbes	Calm. Raining			E. Raining
Grenfell	SE. Raining			SE. Raining
Young	SE. Raining			SE. Raining
Wagga Wagga	Calm. Fine			SE. Showery
Urana	Calm. Cloudy			Calm. Like rain
Deniliquin	EbyN. Cloudy			N. Like rain
Hay	NE. Dull			NE. Like rain
Moulamein	SE. Fine			Calm. Like rain
Balranald	SW. Cloudy			SW. Cloudy
Euston	Calm. Fine			SW. Cloudy
Wentworth	Calm. Cloudy			SW. Cloudy
Goulburn	Calm. Cloudy			Calm. Raining
Braidwood	SE. Raining			SE. Raining
Araluen	Calm. Raining			Calm. Cloudy
Moruya	S. Raining			SSE. Raining
Queanbeyan	Calm. Dull			Calm. Raining
Bombala	SE. Dull			SE. Dull
Cooma	Calm. Dull			Calm. Dull
Eden	Calm. Dull			NE. Cloudy
Yass	Calm. Dull			S. Raining
Gundagai	Calm. Dull			Calm. Raining
Tumut	NW. Cloudy			NW. Showery
Kiandra	SSE. Foggy			SE. Dull
Albury	Calm. Cloudy			Calm. Cloudy.
Victoria.				
Melbourne	NE. Fine	30.269	75.7	
Queenscliff	NE., light. Fine	30.28	71.	
Cape Schanck	ENE., light. Fine	30.?0	68.	
Cape Otway	E. Fine	30.016	63.	
Portland	E. Fine	30.289	68.	
S. Australia.				
Guichen Bay	N. Fine	30.194	69.	
Adelaide	SW. Fine	30.021	78.6	
M'Donnell Bay	SSE. Fine			

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41". Longitude 10 h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic variation 10° 1' 35" East. 1864.

The time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Fahr., Sydney to Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches per square foot.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10. Electricity, 0 to 90.

March 29th, 1870. Civil Reckoning.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Velocity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
a.m. 9	30.277	67.8	81	S.	1.0	14	10	0.40	9.0
p.m. 3	.225	67.5	94	E.S.E.	2.0	20	10		
" 9	.204	65.8	95	S.S.E.	1.3	16	10		7.0
Mean	30.269	67.0	90.0		1.4	17	10.0		8.0

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0.096.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum .... 70.9 | Sun—maximum 106.2
Minimum .... 65.2 | Grass—minimum 61.2

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m., 71.0.
Total rainfall from January 1st to March 29th—18.58 inches.
Annual average of the preceding eleven years—49.81 inches.

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

March 29th 1870. Civil Reckoning.

Stations	Height in feet above mean sea level.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Cloudy sky.	Max. in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Rain.
	At 9 a.m.							For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m.		
Sydney	155	30.304	67.4	74	E.S.E.	1.0	10	70.9	65.2	0.86
Armidale	3378	26.724	70.?	—	W.	1.0	2	—	—	—
Newcastle	169	30.114	67.7	99	S.E.	4.0	10	70.5	64.8	0.12
Deniliquin	410	29.882	69.0	61	N.E.	4.0	10	85.0	—	—
Bathurst	2333	27.918	—	—	S.W.	1.0	10	—	—	—

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR 30TH MARCH, 1870.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.	
	h. m.	h. m.		
Sun	6.11	5.58	New Moon	2nd
Moon	4.29 a.m.	5.15 p.m.	First quarter	10th
Mercury	5.4 a.m.	5.28 p.m.	Full Moon	17th
Venus	3.17 a.m.	3.55 p.m.	Last quarter	24th
Mars	5.56 a.m.	5.49 p.m.		
Jupiter	9.35 a.m.	7.57 p.m.	Moon's age, 27.7 days.	
Saturn	10.23 p.m.	12.29 p.m.		

High water at Fort Denison, a.m. 7h. 20m.; p.m., 7h. 42m.
George R. Smalley, Government Astronomer.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1870.

In the Legislative Assembly, yesterday,

Ministers, in answer to questions, said:—that in 1868 and 1869, 234 runs were declared forfeited, and 279 runs were now vacant, with an approximate area of 14,600,000 acres; that the contract time for completing section 8 of the Western line was 31st December, 1870, it was not likely to be then completed, and if not the penalty would be enforced; and that bookbinding was being carried on in Darlinghurst gaol by prison labour, for the Government and the public, and though it came into competition with private tradesmen, that was no reason why the Government should not make prison labour available.

Petitions were presented by Mr. King, against the Sale of Liquors Bill, from certain licensed victuallers; and by Mr. Farnell, from John Murray Bate, praying redress.

The petitions from Liverpool and from Mr. John Busby were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Lee brought up a report from the select committee on the petition of Mr. A. W. Scott.

A bill to enable the City Council to establish cattle sale yards was brought in by Mr. Driver, and read a first time.

Mr. Jennings resumed the adjourned debate on the motion for the third reading of the Divorce Bill. He opposed the bill because he considered that it aimed a fatal blow at the venerable institution of marriage. Though hon. members had gone back to ancient times for authorities, he refused to consider this question from any but a Christian point of view. It could not be regarded apart from the religious view, for if marriage were regarded by the State simply as a civil contract then this bill would be as much opposed as it was now supported by several hon. members. He quoted a large number of authorities, principally religious, in reply to the arguments and authorities used by Mr. Windeyer. Hon. members had gone to foreign countries for examples, but they could not look for results to any better place than to America, where there were men of our own nation and race. If they went to America for an example they would find that the operation of the divorce law had destroyed all family feeling. He admitted the barbarity with which many women were treated and the causes they had for complaints; but could not consider that as any good reason why, for the relief of a few, the whole colony should be exposed to the evils which this bill would bring on it.

Mr. Leary did not consider that this should be regarded from the Scriptural point of view. Were a law to be passed declaring that adultery should annul marriage he would oppose it, but as that was merely a permissive law, the Legislature had no right to refuse justice to those who think that the marriage tie may be dissolved. At the same time, in doing this for the few, the House had a right to consider whether they would injure the many. The American law of divorce had no relevance, because in that country there were grounds for divorce for other causes besides adultery, whilst this bill confines the cause of divorce to adultery alone. Looking to the evidence furnished by England the cases had not actually been so numerous as they might have been expected to be. Whilst he expressed himself favourable to the bill, he must also say that he considered the argument, that there were not yet sufficient results of the working of the Act elsewhere to justify us in adopting it, was fatal to the bill—so much so, that he could not bring himself to vote for that which might be a fatal injury to the colony.

Mr. S. Brown pointed out that divorce was allowed in both the old and the new Dispensation. Throughout all ages they had had divorce for adultery, and in England it was specially effected by means of an Act of Parliament. If it were admitted that this could be done, then the argument in favour of the religious character of marriage must be given up. As marriages could be dissolved by Act of Parliament, this bill would only give to the many what had formerly been enjoyed only by the few. Whether the bill were passed or not, adultery would be committed; but if so, were they to say that the parties after this should still continue to be bound by the marriage tie which one has broken. Coming next to the question whether after divorce parties should be allowed to marry again, he thought that with regard to the party injured, it would be cruel not to permit him to do so; with respect to the guilty party, it was much better that he or she should be allowed to marry than to do worse.

Mr. Brookes supported the bill, principally dealing with the arguments used by Sir James Martin.

Mr. Fallon did not consider that a measure of this kind was wanted in the country, whatever it might be in the metropolis.

Mr. W. H. Suttor should oppose this bill, because there had never been in any nation a law by which the woman might put away the man, as this bill provided; and because the present law contained a clause permitting the adulterous party to marry after divorce.

Mr. Parkes excused himself for having voted for the second reading of the bill and for now having changed his mind. He thought a line should be drawn between speculative and practical politics, contending that this question belonged to the former, whilst their attention ought to be drawn to the latter only. For himself he should be very slow in giving his assent to any measure coming under that category, when once he was convinced that it belonged to it. At some considerable length he reviewed the speech of Mr. Windeyer, and replied to the arguments contained in it. It was stated also that other grounds for divorce would ultimately be adopted, but that the country was not yet ripe for them. Under these circumstances he had a right then to regard this measure not merely as affecting what was really stated, but also as opening the door for the adoption of others grounds than those actually stated. Then, again, if they were to provide relief for wives and husbands who were injured, why should not the same thing be done for fathers and sons; and if the case of discontented married women were to be taken up, why should not the same thing be done in the case of discontented unmarried women. He felt that in bringing in this bill the House was called upon to legislate for something which was not required. It could not be contended that this bill would tend to prevent adultery, for it did not even inflict a punishment for the crime; on the contrary he feared that it would hold out an inducement for its commission. On the whole, if the bill became law, it would have a most injurious effect both as against the man and as against the woman. The law, as it at present stood, was quite sufficient for all purposes, whether the husband or the wife were the suffering party; and he would have no hand in bringing upon the colony the great danger which he saw threatening if this bill were adopted.

Mr. Robertson had always had great doubts about the propriety of adopting a bill of this kind, and had always thought it better not to deal with abstract views, but for the House to confine its attention to what would most benefit the country generally. He had always hitherto, when this bill had been before the House, been in favour of giving further time for consideration. But were these demands never to cease, and were they never to deal with the subject? He admitted that there were dangers in the way of adopting this measure; but, after having given the measure his most serious consideration, and balancing the evil against the good which would result from it, he had come to the conclusion that greater benefit would be derived from passing the bill than for leaving the law as it stands.

Mr. Wilson contended that every member who had supported this bill must have received numerous applications from persons desirous of availing themselves of the provisions of this bill; whilst many of them must know personally of several other cases. That being the case, the House was bound to give relief to the numerous cases which they knew to exist, if they could see that no injury would result to the morals of the community. An attempt had been made by the opponents of the bill to show that such injury would follow, but that attempt had most lamentably failed.

Mr. Hoskins pointed to the cases of England, Victoria, and Queensland as an evidence that none of the dangers feared by the opponents were to be dreaded here. By refusing to pass this bill they would be actually allowing one law for the rich, whilst there was another for the poor; since a wealthy man could go to Queensland or Victoria, reside there a few months and obtain a divorce, whilst the poor man would be left to suffer without relief. He supported this bill in the interests of morality, convinced that it would give relief to many distressing cases for which no other remedy could be applied.

Mr. Lord would vote against the bill, because he believed it was not needed.

The third reading was carried on division by a majority of 31 to 14.

The House went into committee on the Sydney Sewerage Act Amendment Bill.

Clause 1, empowering the City Council to levy for sewerage rates, was amended by the addition of a proviso, moved by Sir James Martin, limiting the power to levy to rates due since 1869.

Mr. Piddington moved the addition of a further proviso, directing that one-half the sewerage rate should go towards repaying the debt of the City Council to the Government. After some discussion, the amendment was negatived without division.

The remaining clause was agreed to, and the bill was reported to the House.

The House adjourned at five minutes past 11, until 3 o'clock the following day.

A circular has been addressed by the Government of Tasmania to the various colonies of Australia and New Zealand. It invites renewed attention to the subject of a Customs Union. This we advocated several years back, upon the plan now recommended by the Colonial Secretary of Tasmania,—namely, that the collection of revenue should be by all for each; and that a division should be made upon the population census.

This was the broad outline of the scheme which has been for several years more or less before the Australian colonies. It is greatly to be regretted that the intercourse of kindred communities, related not merely by national but even by family connections, should oppose fiscal obstructions to the free exchange of their produce. If these difficulties could be overcome in harmony with the relations which ought to prevail as between England and the colonies and the colonies and each other, it would be a subject of great rejoicing. But the course pursued at Melbourne has discouraged the idea of community of action. It has not, indeed, made it impossible, but it has certainly postponed it. The Government of Victoria has introduced the principle of "protection" into its legislation. We do not dispute the propriety of this course, since it has been accepted by the great majority of the Victorian people. All we maintain is that what may promote their interests may not promote ours; and that any attempt to assimilate our fiscal laws to theirs would be injurious to the permanent interests of this country, which is, and must be for many years to come, dependent largely upon maritime intercourse. Our interest, so far as it is possible in view of our financial requirements, is to make the port of Sydney a free port. We are not prepared to take any wild or hasty measure for the accomplishment of this end; neither are we prepared to accept the principle of legislation at Melbourne as a guide to our Government. We do not discuss whether the time will come when the people of Victoria will regret the entrance upon a path which may encumber their course; that is for them to consider. But if it be true that they have performed the operation upon which the fox assumed considerable surgical pretensions, we can only say that we have no ambition to rival their skill.

We are not disposed to open our ports to the manufactures of Victoria, and to close them against those of Great Britain. In our opinion, our wiser course is to harmonise our internal policy with the parent State, and to obtain from it that absolute freedom which may be for the benefit of both.

As an abstract proposition we might have considered a similar policy desirable for Victoria; but we do not presume to judge in the presence of Messrs. M'Culloch and Higinbotham, and all that enlightened following by which they were able to keep so long the British Government at bay.

Our readers will recall the result of the Conference held at Melbourne, at which the late Ministry was represented. They will remember that almost immediately after a serious dispute arose on a question of fact, and that the Government of Sir John Young addressed a solemn remonstrance, expressive of regret that in the first serious attempt at unity of action there should have been a departure from the terms of agreement. Is it likely that we should come to more harmonious conclusions at the present time? In fact, do not the differences which existed then exist now? The Ministers of that day doubtless held opinions somewhat in advance of their policy. They were unwilling instruments of changes which had been demanded by their most active supporters. Any consent that they might be supposed to give to changes required by the common interest are liable to be impeached and abandoned.

Our commercial relations with Tasmania are not of a very extensive kind. That colony would almost naturally follow the course of Victoria. Having an exchange of produce would be, doubtless, extremely advisable; but it is not, however, for us to judge what is consistent with their common welfare. So far as New South Wales is concerned, we should be glad to see all obstacles as between ourselves and Tasmania entirely removed. Tasmania does not pretend to have a manufacturing interest that requires a special protection, and therefore would not include in the list of Customs articles any favoured products.

The course of American legislation is a solemn warning to the colonies interested in commercial freedom. The South has been uniformly sacrificed to the North. The manufacturers gave their support to the Southern institutions, and in return received an exclusive trade. Everyone knows what serious consequences have followed, and that the present fiscal laws of America impose large duties upon those who cannot evade them. The military domination which is still exercised by the North gives security to the system of protection; but by the great producers of the South it will be always regarded as oppressive, and when society shall be reorganised it is not improbable that the system may fall.

It is our earnest desire to see all the colonies maintain the most friendly relations; but their departure from the original principle of free intercourse with Great Britain and each other has rendered it necessary to make a choice. That will be preferred by each of the colonies which harmonises best with its own interest. The British Government has opened her ports to all the world. Her course has not been fully imitated by her neighbours, although they have relaxed in some measure their restrictions, and a growing number advocate the extension of liberal principles. But in the modification which is likely to take place in the relations of the colonies with the parent State, it is very possible that the question of Customs will be involved. The people at home are anxious to cultivate trade with the colonies.

The question of the Fijis will reappear on the Imperial board. The principle of extended colonisation will be again discussed under the light of recent events. England must clearly look to her own people and to her own blood for her future prosperity. The doctrines of political economy, good in themselves as landmarks of legislation, do not take in the whole interests of nations; and reciprocity, however impossible to define or regulate by any exact laws, is nevertheless a capability which no statesman will disavow. A dealer will, indeed, go to the nearest, cheapest, and most favoured market; but all the circumstances which combine to produce these conditions of preference are not to be defined by arithmetic; and among the most powerful are, first, the affections of kinsmanship, and then the habits of intercourse, based on the ideality of origin of language and laws.

In this day's impression will be found an announcement of the formation of an Association which may or may not be attended with important results. In January last, a meeting was called whereat "Squatters" were invited to confer together with respect to the best means of lifting certain grievances under which the fraternity lay. The persons invited assembled in considerable numbers, many being drawn to the scene for the purpose, doubtless, of enjoying some fun that might be expected inevitably to arise out of an attempt of squatters to combine for any purpose whatever. The fun was not denied to those who went to see it; but the attempt to combine nevertheless was not futile. The remainder, when the chairman "cleared out," and the Secretary sat down to look at the resolution which had been passed, was of the frailest character possible. Still there was a remainder, a nucleus for future action. The meeting, which had been called to elicit the opinions of those present upon certain propositions, not very clearly defined, ended in a satisfactory desire for a political organisation—not an organisation that should be limited to squatters, but that should comprehend those who had been unnaturally dissociated from them—namely, the free selectors. This was the remainder of that meeting; and although those who called the meeting have vanished from the scene, the ball they set a-rolling has gone on, and come to this stage by the kind offices of others, especially Mr. T. S. Mort. After a considerable interval, during which a great many meetings have been called, and attended in such a manner as to give more convincing proof than ever of the small value attached by the class concerned to the act of co-operation, a secretary was elected and a circular was drawn up. The meeting reported to-day was to confirm the work of this provisional committee, and to elect such a council, committee, or chamber, as would carry out the objects set forth. So far the purpose of the conveners was fulfilled. The assemblage were of one mind, that the Land and Pastoral Association should exist, and it consequently does exist.

The next point to be looked at is, what it exists for. It would have been for the harmony of the meeting, yesterday, had all those who rose to speak made it quite plain to their own minds, before rising, what it was proposed for. If we were asked for a definition of the association, our reply would be as follows: It is a machine for quickly obtaining the opinion of the Landed Interest upon *any* question affecting itself, and for the presentation of that opinion to Parliament, when collected, in such a manner as shall insure its respectful reception. A great many of the speakers rambled off into what the association should do. The object of the meeting was rather to say whether such an organisation should be, and *how* rather than *what* it should do. It is policy at the origination of such an institution to narrow the basis down to immediate requirements. It is not an institution, according to our reading of the Circular, which contemplates the remedy of some present grievance, and that being done, to terminate its existence. It is intended to exist, like Chambers of Commerce or Chambers of Agriculture, for special devotion to the interests of the classes so comprehended, when the present generation shall have passed away, leaving no record here but their good or evil deeds. For this reason a broad basis was needed, and those who expressed disappointment because the Circular did not specify every grievance that might be rectified, or every object that might be contemplated by it, would have done well to have given the subject a little consideration beforehand.

Without prejudice to any attitude we may hereafter be obliged to assume towards the policy of this society, we do not hesitate to say now that a combination such as this is a very proper one, and one that deserves to be well supported. If grievances are felt, if improvements are wanted, this is a legitimate means by which the one may be rectified, and the other obtained. Without an organised opposition to the corn laws on the part of those who felt their injustice, they never would have been repealed in England. It was in that great struggle that the virtues of agitation were fully proved. It was not enough that public opinion was hammered into shape while hot; it was carried to the anvil and made hot by hitting. And so, if any *reform* is to be accomplished, it must be by the resolute determination of those concerned to see it effected. The manufacturing class succeeded in obtaining that victory over the agricultural, who were of course adverse to the repeal of the corn-laws, because the latter were completely supine. They knew nothing of the secret of their own strength in union, and were therefore overcome, while trusting in the power of their landlords. Subsequently, however, they learnt wisdom, and now, by means of a wide spread organisation of Chambers of Agriculture, they have acquired a voice in the British Legislature that gains them more respectful attention than they ever enjoyed before.

A word respecting these chambers may not be inappropriate. It may be seen by referring to the third annual report of the Central Chamber, that there are sixty-six chambers and branches, consisting of about 15,000 members, with an estimated income of about £7000; and represented at the Central by ninety deputed members and a subscription of £220. This development has been acquired in the course of three years. What this organisation has done since its creation has been sufficient to give evident satisfaction to its members. Measures that would have been adverse to the agricultural body have been modified, while others that were considered beneficial have been originated. It has had an opportunity of expressing its opinion on all the great questions of the day affecting the land, and of securing their settlement on more favourable terms than could have been the case had the influence of no such body been felt.

The organisation yesterday established is intended to have a precisely similar effect. The classes for whom it exists are supposed by reason of their isolation, to have very imperfect means of making their wants known—this Society is to draw them together, to teach them to think together, to be their mouthpiece—their good Aaron in fact. May it be well supported, discreetly directed, and used only for the best interests of the colony—effecting in the course of its operation a complete obliteration of the detrimental distinction that has grown up between the squatter and the free selector.

Supreme Court.—Master's Office: Business this day, at 10.30, Malcolm v. Harris, defendant's costs.

Erratum.—In Mr. Lucas's letter on the water question in the following paragraph, second line for prices read piers:—"If we take the prices paid for this description of work on our railways (I do not know any *prices* on our railway so high as these, unless the Knapsack Gully which cost £28,000) those piers will not be built for less than £3 per yard, but suppose they can be built for £2 per yard, they will then cost £1366, being £236 more than Mr. Moriarty's estimate of the total cost of the aqueduct."

The Railway Time Table.—The present railway time table is regarded by the public as much more simple and explicit than its predecessors; and it has evidently been compiled with great care, so as to suit the convenience of persons travelling by train. Our attention has been drawn to this fact by a well-informed correspondent, who is a frequent passenger on all the lines of railway in existence in New South Wales, and who is therefore competent to offer a valuable opinion on the matter. He observes:—"Under the old time tables, a traveller was puzzled (especially a stranger to the line) by the break or *jump* from one line to the other, on apparently the *same* line; and by finding himself, at a certain hour, at one place, and the very next station marked perhaps an hour earlier. I have seen people perplexed by this, and I myself have more than once wondered what was meant. 'Where is such or such a platform?' I have heard asked, and nobody could tell. Then the times for arriving at the several platforms, not being prescribed (or, at all events, nor being published), travellers had not the information which a very large proportion of them wanted; while, on the other hand, no *check* as to time at these places was afforded, and the actual times of arrival varied not a little. In the new tables all these *desiderata* are supplied, and evils remedied, whereby can be seen at a glance the entire line which a passenger may (wholly or in part) desire to travel, and the time at which he may expect to arrive at each place of taking up or setting down, whether at a station or platform." Our correspondent then takes exception to the absurd practice of calling platforms after some essentially local place, though the platform is intended for persons who reside in a considerable area; and in passing we may remark that this custom is not confined to the railway, but is adopted to a ridiculous degree; for instance, in naming lighthouses after persons instead of the place on which they are built; and to illustrate this absurdity we have merely to suppose the light on King's Island to be called "Smith's" light, and that on Cape Otway "Brown's" light, and so on; why these names would convey no idea of the locality where the beacons are placed. Our correspondent observes—"The only fault now to be found, is a subordinate one, but it might easily be, and ought to be remedied. Platforms, like stations, should be called by a permanent and appropriate name, severally, and not by the chance name of an owner. Buss's, for example, is Woodford. But Mr Buss is no more, and his family have left the place these three years. Similarly the Weatherboard might be called the Waterfall, because that is really what travellers stop at the platform to see, and in a year or so there will be no weatherboard to be seen."

The Cargo of Sugars ex Guiding Star.—The particular attention of the trade is invited to Messrs. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb's important sale, this day of the above cargo, comprising 200 tons Mauritius and 300 tons Bourbon sugars, all in small bags, and embracing an assortment admirably suited for present requirements. Sale to commence at half-past 10 o'clock, with groceries, wines, &c.; sugars, at 11 o'clock.—Adv.

The Weather.—The southerly wind that set in early on Sunday morning last brought up wet weather. Rain commenced to fall about 5 p.m. on that day, which has continued with little intermission up to the time of our going to press. It is to be feared that the fall in the flood waters to the north will not only receive a check, but that they will again rise. Our Penrith correspondent, writing at 8 a.m. yesterday morning, says:—"It commenced raining heavily about 3 o'clock yesterday, and has teemed down all night. The river rose again with the rain, and all depends upon the Goulburn weather and Hartley rains as to our being inundated, for all the local water that falls now makes its way into the river, which is some feet over the piles of the old bridge."

Extra Sitting Day.—In the Legislative Assembly, yesterday, the Premier (the Hon. Charles Cowper, C.M.G.) gave notice of his intention to move, to-day, that for the remainder of the session Monday be an extra sitting day, Government business to take precedence. It is anticipated that the motion will be agreed to.

Superannuation Bill.—In Mr. Calvert's speech at the meeting of the Civil Service, held on Monday, in reference to Sir William Manning's draft bill, the paragraph referring to clauses 3 and 4 should read thus:—"He thought that deductions from an officer's salary ought to cease when he had served thirty-five years. A clerk, for instance, who might have entered the service at eighteen years of age, should not be called on to pay any deduction from his salary for the last seven years of his service, otherwise his payments, extending over a period of forty-two years, would necessarily be considerably in excess of any officer in a similar position in the service, who might serve only the precise term of thirty-five years, and that, too, without any advantages whatever accruing to him for such additional payments. He did not think, however, that any officer should be permitted to leave the service before sixty, unless indeed, he should do so under medical certificate," &c., &c.

The Flood Commission.—We have heard a very generally expressed censure upon the members of the Hunter River Flood Commission (observes the *Maitland Mercury*) for their apparent neglect of the present opportunity for a personal inspection of a large flood in the Hunter. It is said that if the members desired to be more fully informed upon a matter upon which they are expected to deliver an intelligent opinion, if they wished to verify any conclusions founded upon the evidence of others, or if any of those conclusions were capable of modification or alteration, they should not have neglected so admirable chance for making their information, formerly second-hand, direct and personal. A visit to the district by the commissioners, or some of them, during the progress of the flood, would doubtless have been a satisfactory proof of their anxiety to do full justice to the duty that has been entrusted to them; but though the visit has not been paid, we have reason to believe that the commissioners will be placed, by means of their secretary (Mr. Faithfull), in possession of some very reliable data of rise and subsidence of the waters, and the direction and strength of the flood currents. If the observations are honestly made, and accurately recorded, they will be as valuable as if they were made by the commissioners themselves, and at the same time, being made with a purpose, and with facilities which would not be open to private individuals, they are more general than could have been possible for any other person. Mr. Faithfull was in the district when the river first rose, engaged, we believe, in taking some levels for the purpose of aiding the commissioners' report.

Mining Accident.—The *Armidale Telegraph* states that an awfully sudden death, of an accidental nature, happened at Puddledock Diggings, on Sunday last. On that day John Deidrich and party were engaged in damming a claim in the sluicing ground, the first named being employed at the bottom of the shaft. At noon the man at the windlass informed Deidrich that it was time for dinner, and he answered that he would ascend as soon as he had removed another shovelful of earth; but in so doing it would seem that he unintentionally loosened the embankment, a quantity of which struck him across the forehead, causing instantaneous death. The body of the unfortunate deceased was quickly extricated, and attempts made to restore animation, but such were unavailing. The deceased was 30 years of age, a German by birth, and has left a wife and four young children to deplore his untimely end.

The Northern Gold-Fields.—A correspondent of the *Armidale Express* writes from the Rocky River:—Mr. Salomons, it appears, will not contest this electorate; indeed he never announced himself as a candidate, and perhaps has been better advised, as it is rumoured in a quarter very likely to possess accurate information, that he goes in for Braidwood, *vice* Kelly, who will not defend his seat against petition. Mr. W. H. Gordon, of Murrurundi, a medical man of some note, and formerly staff surgeon of H.M.'s Indian army, has had a requisition signed by upwards of forty electors on Bowling Alley Point, and it is said, will come forward to oppose Mr. Burns.

More Fatal Horse Accidents.—The *Armidale Express* relates that a sad and fatal accident occurred at Stony Creek station recently to a little boy in the employ of Mr. Martin Kelly. The deceased, James M'Mullen, was riding in company with one of the Masters Kelly, when his horse dashed him against a tree, causing a fracture of the skull; and, though medical aid was instantly sought, and every assistance rendered in the kindest manner, all the efforts proved unavailing, and the poor little fellow expired, after being about ten hours insensible. Strange to say, the horse ridden by Master Kelly, in conveying the news to the station, dropped dead under him from exhaustion, the rider narrowly escaping injury. From the *Moruya Telegraph* we also learn that an accident attended with a fatal result occurred to Mr. George Higginson, of Merricumbene, on Saturday evening, 19th instant. It appears Mr. Higginson left his house on horseback in search of a horse. As the night advanced, Mrs. Higginson began to feel anxious for her husband's safety, and dispatched a messenger to request Mr. Mallon, who lives a short distance from Higginson's, to try and find out what had happened. Young Mr Mallon immediately started off, and, after some search, he found Mr. Higginson at the bottom of a creek, about five or six feet in depth, lying on his face, his neck broken, the bridle twisted round his leg, and the mare he had been riding, standing by. The saddle was discovered a few feet away from the horse, the girths having been broken at the time of the fall. Assistance was obtained, and the body removed to the deceased's late residence, which was but a few hundred yards distant from the scene of disaster.

Immorality in the Bush.—Free-Selection v. "Agricultural Areas."—The *Tamworth Examiner*, in commenting upon the trials at the last Court of Quarter Sessions in that district, says:—Those who read the details of trials at these Courts must have been painfully shocked at the evidence brought forth in at least three cases that came before the Court, and which reveal an amount of immorality and utter depravity positively shocking. We refer to the cases of Clarke and Bates. The former, it appears, had for years been living with, and had several children by, his aunt. This woman, in the witness box, seemed to be wholly unconscious of the gross immorality of her conduct, and looked rather surprised when his Honor animadverted in severe terms on the criminality of her behaviour. And this is not, perhaps, to be much wondered at. The prisoner had pitched his residence in a locality almost inaccessible, in a wild and unfrequented part of the country, with a desire neither to see or be seen by any but those connected with him, and participators in his crimes, for there can be little doubt that he has been carrying on cattle stealing on a large scale for years. Removed from all social intercourse even of the lowest description, and free from that unseen, but, nevertheless very real restraint which all have to impose upon themselves in close proximity to a number of their fellow-creatures, there was no check to the unbridled passions, and the sense of shame soon gave way. It is in cases of this kind that we see most vividly the incalculable evils of a dispersion of population over a large territory, where there can be no possible means of following them with the clergyman and schoolmaster. And it is in this regard that the advocates of "agricultural areas" find their strongest arguments, and no one will be hardy enough to assert that they have not good grounds for holding to their opinions. The case of Clarke is not, we fear, by any means a solitary one. There are many others who are living in a state even worse than his, and who look upon their position without remorse. The case of Bates is somewhat similar, and reveals a state of circumstances equally deplorable. He lived in "the bush," there being no neighbours within miles of him, and relieved from all compunction, he takes advantage of his position in a most cowardly and unmanly manner. It may be that he was not wholly at fault—that the woman was not all that she ought to be—and that he was somewhat sinned against, as well as sinning; but this only shows that the isolation of families affects all parties—men as well as women and children—and that the grossest forms of immorality exist in the interior of the country."

Damage to the Northern Railway caused by the Flood.—The *Maitland Mercury* of Saturday remarks:—"We had an opportunity of learning, from the local railway authorities, what has caused the irregularity of the mail delivery this week. Even when the steamers and mail-bags did succeed once more in reaching Newcastle regularly, it was, owing to the damage the railway line had sustained through the floods, a work not only of difficulty, but of actual danger, to convey the mails along the line; and the traffic manager, Mr. J. L. Beeston, the superintendent of permanent way, Mr. Bewick, and their subordinate officers, have used very great exertions in order to get the traffic resumed. There has been a very extensive breach made in the line on this side of Hexham, but every effort has been made by the officials to repair, although to do so was not an easy task, as for the whole of the line at the spot, as well as for a long distance on either side, was deeply covered with water. Trucks of stones and other material for repairing the damage were brought to the place from both directions, thereby considerably adding to the difficulty of getting along the line with the mails, as it was necessary in some instances for the men to remove by manual force, and working up to their breasts in water, some fifteen or twenty of these laden trucks, before the one which conveyed the mail-bags could get along. On Thursday the through traffic was resumed between Newcastle and High-street, and between Wollombi Road and Muswellbrook, and the traffic manager has provided a line of omnibuses between the two intermediate points, so that passengers who desire can once more proceed right through.

The Adelphi Theatre.—The drama entitled the "Duke's Motto," produced on Monday evening, attracted a large attendance, and was repeated again last night. The part of Legardere found a clever exponent in Mr. Bandmann, and Mrs. Bandmann's Blanche de Nevers was equally attractive. Miss Cooper and other members of the company fulfilled all the requirements of the cast, and repeated calls before the curtain rewarded the efforts of the principals. The scenery is mostly new and well painted, the arrangements otherwise very complete, and the piece promises to have a good run.

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SLY GROG-SELLING IN THE BUSH.—The *Grenfell Mining Record* reports that a Chinaman named George Chin has brought some of the storekeepers of Jack's Creek to grief within the last fortnight. Three of them have been fined £30 each for *selling spirits* without a license. One paid the fine, another was imprisoned, and the third, a young girl named Agnes Duffy, died a few days after she had been convicted. One Michael Stack appeared before Messrs. Campbell and M'Diarmid, J.P.s, charged, on the information of George Kin, with selling spirits without a license. After a lengthy hearing the case was dismissed.

FLOOD RELIEF AT MORPETH.—The Council of the borough of Morpeth (says the *Maitland Mercury*) has undertaken the duties there of a flood relief committee, and meet regularly for the arrangement of the plans to be pursued. A good deal of temporary relief has been dispensed by the Mayor, empowered by the Council, and upon the authority of a telegram from the Premier; and an application has been made to Government, through Mr. Campbell, member for Morpeth, for a grant of money to be placed at the disposal of the Council, for the purpose of affording such assistance to distress as may be necessary. It is the almost unanimous desire of the Council, in giving relief to make it of a reproductive character, that is to say, to assist those persons only who are willing to earn the money received, by working for it. This, it is held, will prevent the imposition that is so often practised in times like the present, and will prejudice no honest, hard working man, who is out of employment; while the scheme has another advantage, namely, that it emboldens those to come forward for assistance, who would not, under the severest pressure of want, appeal for charity. It has not been thought well to give too much assistance to tenant farmers or small freeholders, as it is thought the former should be assisted by their landlords, and that the latter have resources within their reach which farm labourers and similar persons lack.

A STEEPLECHASE.—On Saturday last, Mr. T. Kiss backed his hurdle-horse, Charley the Novice, to run from the Cemetery, Bega, to Sharpe's-lane, a distance of about half-a-mile, through two paddocks and across a street; on the route were four fences about 4 feet 2 inches high, two of which were only a chain apart. The correspondent of the *Moruya Telegraph* says:—At 2 o'clock precisely Mr. Kiss mounted his horse, and proceeded to the starting point, and without any delay or hesitation darted at the first fence. The first time the Novice baulked, but on the second attempt he cleared the fence in splendid style. On coming to the second leap, the Novice again baulked, but after two or three attempts cleared it, and, crossing the street, cleared the third fence beautifully, amidst rapturous cheering. At the fourth race the Novice slipped down, without being able to rise at the leap, on account of the slipperiness of the ground. The second time he struck the fence heavily, knocking the top rail down; he got over, sending his rider nearly across the street. The distance was accomplished in 3½ minutes; Mr. Kiss winning the wager (£5) by 1½ minute.

THE RELIEF OF THE FLOODED-OUT IN THE HUNTER DISTRICT.—The operations of the Flood Relief Committee (says the *Mercury*), as yet no more than initiated, have, even in their present stage, obtained more publicity than those of a society which, since its inauguration, has not only done much good, but has done it in a quiet and unostentatious manner, and has displayed an almost excessive modesty in obtruding itself upon public notice at all: we allude of course to the Maitland Benevolent Society, which is organised by a number of ladies in town, and which during the distress that has prevailed since the beginning of the floods, has devoted itself to the alleviation of that distress by feeding the hungry. The value of the services of the ladies will be estimated by the number of those whom they relieve, and it is not difficult to conceive them, as exercising self-denial, patience, forethought, meekness and forbearance, when it is known that the daily applications for the food that is prepared exceed four hundred. The existence of this society has done much towards ensuring the alleviation of pressing want, and the mode in which relief is dispensed is so far a guarantee against the imposition which cannot be guarded against, even in giving privately in the way of charity, that we could wish that all relief were given in the same way. That however is not now practicable, in the absence of a working organization prepared for such an emergency; an improvised committee could scarcely undertake the distribution of cooked meals three times a day to four or five hundred people. Individual contributions to the cause of charity have not as yet been very numerous, but in one instance there is much kindness and thoughtfulness displayed in the form the donation has taken: Mr. H. W. Tuck, remembering that many houses after the flood has retreated from them are damp, and that damp breeds sickness, offers the Flood Relief Committee 200 bushels of coke, to be distributed at their discretion to persons whose houses require drying; we need not say that the offer was thankfully accepted. Another donation merits a word:—Mr. Alfred Levien, our old townsman, mindful from past experience and from a knowledge of the district, of the distress which prevails at this unhappy season, has sent to be raffled a handsome scarf pin. Mr. Levien, it will be remembered, lost his effects by fire before he left Maitland, and has only lately commenced a new business in Sydney.

DESTRUCTION OF GRAPES AT DALWOOD.—A letter from Mr. John Wyndham to a gentleman in Maitland, dated March 24, says:—"The rain has destroyed many acres of our grape crop; we never before had such a fine lot of fruit smashed."

A NICE FAMILY.—Three members of a somewhat ferociously-inclined family (says the *Argus*) were charged at the City Court, on Thursday, with assault. A person, named Charles Loader, stated that when proceeding home at about 12 o'clock the previous night, he was attacked by two lads, who threw him down, and ran away with his hat. One of the boys named Jackson was caught by some one, and handed over to the police. Senior-constable Slattery and Loader then went to a house in Lonsdale-street, where they found a man named Thomas Walsh and his two sons, Pearce and John Walsh—the latter a little boy. Slattery told the man that his son had been up to some mischief, and that he wanted to take him away. Walsh called up his son Pearce, who was identified by Loader as one of the lads who had attacked him, but on finding that the constable had no warrant, the father said he would not allow him to go. His son Pearce then attacked Slattery with a smoothing iron, which the latter took from him, and then he got a saw. Slattery got his hands severely scratched in taking the saw from him, and the younger boy then, at his brother's request, fetched a knife; but sergeant Halliday having been brought on the scene by Loader, the whole three were arrested. On being brought before the City Bench, the father was fined £10, or three months in gaol, and the elder boy was remanded, along with the lad Jackson, until next day, and the little boy was sent to the reformatory for five years.

THE THREE DESERTERS.—A Melbourne journal states that on Wednesday night three soldiers on board the troopship Walmer Castle, lying about half a mile off Gellibrand's Point, stripped themselves, and jumped into the sea with the intention of deserting. Two of them succeeded in reaching Williamstown, where they were arrested by the police—one in the billiard-room of the Prince of Wales Hotel, and the other man upon the Ann-street pier. They were both in an exhausted state when found, the soldier at the hotel having nothing on him but an old rag of a shirt; while the other man, who was quite naked when he reached the wharf, attired himself in a coalsac, and sat down among some bags of coal. The police took both men to the ship just as she was leaving, and handed them over to their officers, who appeared to be anything but pleased at seeing them brought back. It is said that the three deserters were men of bad character, and during their stay in the colonies had spent a great portion of their time in gaol.

THE NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY OF VICTORIA.—On Thursday last the tenders for the first 56 miles of the new North-eastern line of railway from Essendon to Seymour were opened. The line so far was to be tendered for in four divisions—A, B, C, and D, the first three being about 15 miles in length each, and the fourth something over 10¼ miles; option was, however, given to the tenderers to tender for the whole length. There were in all forty-one tenders sent in, nine of which were for the whole work. The following were the successful tenders:—Division A, William Porter, £62,793 10s. 1d.; Division B, William Porter, £63,180 16s. 6d.; Division C, William Porter, £99,731 1s. 7d.; Division D, William Porter, £67,985 5s. 1d.; for the whole distance, £293,690 13s. 3d.

A NOVEL LEGAL OBJECTION.—A novel objection was taken in the Melbourne Equity Court on the 24th, on the hearing of an application to make absolute a rule nisi for insolvency. The *Argus* says,—"The summons to the respondent has been drawn up in the usual form—'Victoria, by the grace of God,' &c., giving her Majesty her titles of Queen of England, &c. It was, however, contended that this time-honoured form ought now to be abandoned, and that her Majesty should be described not only as Queen of England, but as 'Empress of India,' as she had adopted this latter title in 1859. Mr. Justice Molesworth thought the objection of sufficient weight to take time to consider it with others."

THE ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL.—The *Guardian* of December 29 states that two official lists have been published at Rome—one, of the persons "quibus jus aut privilegium est sedendi in concilio;" the other, of those who have actually come to take their seats. The first comprises 1044 names, being 55 cardinals, 11 patriarchs, 921 primates, archbishops, and bishops, 6 abbots *nullius*, 22 mitred abbots, and 29 generals of monastic orders. On the second list only 762 names figure, being those of 51 cardinals, 9 patriarchs, 647 primates, archbishops, and bishops, 6 abbots *nullius*, 21 mitred abbots, and 28 generals of monastic orders. Consequently 282 fathers are absent, of whom 274 are archbishops or bishops.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AND ADMIRAL KEPPEL.—At Hong Kong the Duke of Edinburgh, as Captain of H. M. S. Galatea, joined most heartily with his officers in bidding good-bye to Admiral Keppel. His Royal Highness pulled the stroke oar in the boat which took the Admiral to the steamer, the other oars being taken by officers of the Galatea, Commodore Jones acting as coxswain. When the boat came alongside the steamer, his Royal Highness stepped aside and gave place to the Admiral in going on board, and then, taking off his cap, cried "Now boys, give us a cheer." Three hearty cheers were then led off by the Duke, which was taken up and continued by those on board the mail-steamer, Admiral Keppel himself replying with one cheer more as the steamer was moving.

GENERAL SMITH, in Congress, while delivering one of the very long prosy speeches for which he was noted, said to Henry Clay, "You speak sir, for the present generation, but I speak for posterity." "Yes," replied the great Kentuckian, "and it seems you are resolved to speak till your audience arrives."

HOWARD'S QUININE.—Shippers to the Mauritius, chemists, and others, are reminded of Messrs. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb's sale, this day, at half-past 10 o'clock. See advertisements.—ADV.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

PENRITH.

TUESDAY, 2 P.M.

It rained all night, and still continues. The Nepean is higher than it has been during the recent freshet.

WINDSOR.

TUESDAY, 8 P.M.

Rain has fallen all day. The river has risen 15 feet, and is steadily rising. South Creek is rapidly flooding the farms below M'Grath's Hill and Mulgrave.

MORPETH.

TUESDAY, NOON.

There has been a steady fall of rain since yesterday afternoon, and the river is again rising. It is reported that the Paterson is also rising fast.

WEST MAITLAND.

TUESDAY, 6 P.M.

It has been raining heavily all day. The river has again risen two feet.

The Flood Commissioners are expected to arrive to-night.

GOULBURN.

9 P.M.

Raining all day. The Agricultural Society has determined to hold their show on Thursday, notwithstanding the wet.

MELBOURNE.

TUESDAY, 3 P.M.

The Opposition intend to negative the motion that the Speaker leave the chair, and will compel the Ministry to retire or dissolve.

Mr. Charles Matthews was entertained at dinner by the Yorrick Club, last night; there were about seventy present. He was enthusiastically toasted, and made a characteristic speech.

Hewitt writes to the *Argus* that he is willing to run off the dead heat, at the 300 yards, with Harris, after his return from Sydney.

A rich quartz reef has been discovered at Taradale.

7 P.M.

The Assembly met this afternoon, when Mr. M'Gregor questioned the Ministry as to what they intended to do, and as Mr. Macpherson did not reply, Mr. Kerford moved the adjournment of the House; on this motion, Mr. M'Gregor moved an amendment to the effect that the House had no confidence in the present Ministry, and the debate thereon is now proceeding. It is generally believed that the Governor has promised a dissolution.

The ship Lady Jocelyn cleared for London with a full complement of passengers and cargo.

The R.M.S. Malta took 80,000 ounces of gold and 10,000 sovereigns.

Maize has advanced 1d.

[ERRATUM.—In yesterday's telegram, the 18th Regiment was mentioned for the 14th.]

QUEENSCLIFF.

TUESDAY.

ARRIVED.—Sydney Griffiths, barque, Alexandra, brig, and Sarah Ann, barque, from Newcastle.

SAILED.—At 6 p.m., R.M.S. Malta, for Galle.

ADELAIDE.

TUESDAY.

Mr. Strangeways is returned at the head of the poll for West Torrens. Messrs. Cottrell and Murray, two protectionist candidates, were elected for East Adelaide; Messrs. Cavenagh and Glyde, for Yatala; Messrs. Townsend and Lindsay, for Sturt. Messrs. Coltin and Brown are out for Noarlunga.

A fish-curing establishment is started at the Murray's mouth.

8500 tons wheat and flour have been exported during the last three months.

THE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THE following notifications appear in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

APPOINTMENT.—Mr. James Potts Ormiston, J.P., Clerk of Petty Sessions, Port Macquarie, has been appointed Visiting Justice to the gaol at that place.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARDS.—In accordance with the 22nd section of the Public Schools Act of 1866, the following gentlemen have been appointed to form the Public School Boards of the Public Schools at the places specified: Araluen—Messrs. John Huxham Blatchford, Edward Fox Carlile, James M'Cubbin, John Kingsland, and Thomas Atkinson; Brokenback—Messrs. Henry Strong, Matthew Stevenson, Thomas Blissett, George Gill, and William Hommerd; Mummell—Messrs. William Alexander Chisholm, J.P., William Nosworthy, Thomas Stanbury, George Bool, and Richard Calthorpe. The following gentlemen have also been appointed additional members of the Public School Boards in connection with the Public schools established at the places specified:—Bega, Messrs. William Heath and Richard Roger Bligh; Gunning—Messrs. William Grovernor, John Farquhar, William Rudd, and Josiah Wheatley; Lucknow—Messrs. George Hawke, jun., and Cornelius Burke; Shellharbour—Mr. Thomas Fenwick.

APPROACHING LAND SALES.—Crown Lands have been advertised in the *Government Gazette*, for sale at the following places and dates:—At Bathurst and Liverpool, on 30th March; at Albury, Bathurst, Bendemeer, Boorowa, Cassilis, Cooma, Eden, Goulburn, Moruya, Murrurundi, Muswellbrook, Orange, Raymond Terrace, Stroud, Tenterfield, Windsor, Walgett, West Kempsey, and Young, on 25th April; and at Windsor and Walgett on 26th April.

WITHDRAWAL OF LAND FROM SALE.—The following portions of land, advertised in the *Government Gazette* of the 3rd instant (No. 51) for sale at the Police Offices specified, on the 25th proximo, have been withdrawn from sale: Sale at Albury—lot N, portion 3, county of Hume, parish of Walla Walla; sale at Boorowa—lot F, portion 59, county of Harden, parish of Nurung; sale at Cooma—lot G, portion 19, county of Wallace, parish of Myack; sale at Goulburn—lot D, portion 4, county of Georgiana, parish of Hillas; sale at Orange—lot A, portion 271, county of Bathurst, parish of Beneree; sale at Young—lot I, portion 4, county of Harden, parish of Douglas.

DECLARATIONS ON CONDITIONAL PURCHASES.—The following amended regulation under the Crown Lands' Alienation Act of 1861, has been published:—"So much of section 29 of the regulations under the Crown Lands Alienation Act as requires declarations on Conditional Purchases, on which balance of purchase money has been paid up, to be countersigned by the Minister for Lands previously to the issue of the Deeds of Grant, is hereby repealed, and in future it shall be lawful for such declarations to be countersigned by any person duly authorised by the Minister for Lands in that behalf."

DISEASES IN SHEEP ACT.—The Sheep owners competent to vote for the election of Directors for the Sheep District of Wagga Wagga, are to meet at the Court-house, Wagga Wagga, on Wednesday, 13th April, at 12 noon, for the purpose of electing a Sheep Director in room of Mr. J. Holloway, resigned. A similar meeting for the Sheep District of Menindie, will be held at the Court-house Menindie, on Tuesday 5th April next, at 12 noon, for the purpose of electing Sheep Directors in room of Messrs. Duncan M'Pherson and M. Jaffray, who have left the district.

SHEEP DIRECTORS.—As the election of sheep directors for the sheep district of Eden for the ensuing year was not conducted on the 8th February last in terms of section 7 of the Diseases in Sheep Act, the following gentlemen have, on the nomination of the Chief Inspector of Sheep, been appointed sheep directors for the said district:—Mr. Hyam Moses Joseph, Mahratta; Mr. David Ryrie, Burnima; Mr. Henry Tollemache Edwards, Bibbenluke; Mr. Donald Mackay, Lewis Station; and Mr. Henry Wren, Kenarooks.

NEW PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—In accordance with the provisions of the 24th section of the Public Schools Act of 1866, applications have been received at the Council of Education's Office for the establishment of Public schools at Rocky Point Road and Mooroowoollen.

BATHURST ASSIZES.—A Circuit Court will be held at the Court-house, Bathurst, before his Honor Mr Justice Faucett, on Tuesday, 19th April, when all magistrates, jurors, witnesses, and other persons concerned will be required to give their attendance.

LICENSING MEETINGS.—The annual licensing meetings for the districts of Grenfell, Emu Creek, and Tyagong Gold-fields, and for the district of Jerilderie, will be held at the Court-houses at Grenfell and Jerilderie respectively, on Tuesday, 19th April next, at 12 noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration such applications for publicans' licenses as may be lodged with the Clerks of Petty Sessions on or before the 29th instant, under the provisions of the Act 25 Vic., No. 14.

REVISION COURTS.—Meetings of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, for the purpose of revising the Electoral Roll for 1870-71, will be held at the Court-houses of the following places:—At Tenterfield, on Tuesday, 19th April; at Albury and Forbes on Friday, 22nd April; and at Young, on Tuesday, 26th April.

LAND AND PASTORAL ASSOCIATION.

YESTERDAY afternoon, at 2.15, in pursuance of an advertisement signed by Mr. Thomas Sutcliffe Mort, the Hon. Thomas Holt, M.L.C., Mr. N. D. Stenhouse, and numerous other gentlemen, a public meeting of colonists was held in the hall of the Chamber of Commerce, Sydney Exchange, for the purpose of taking action in reference to the report of the Provisional Committee of the Land and Pastoral Association. The matter of this "report" formed, of course, the text of most of the speeches delivered—of all, indeed, of those which were kept close to the terms of the advertisement under which the meeting was convened. The document was read by the chairman of the committee (Mr. T. S. Mort) in the course of the proceedings, but it will, doubtless, be far more convenient that it should here at once be laid before our readers. The report to be dealt with was as follows:—"The committee appointed on the 25th January last 'to represent the pastoral interest as far as it relates to the occupation of the public lands' having given the position they occupy their most anxious consideration, are so deeply impressed with the importance of the interests over which they are expected to watch that they feel themselves wholly incapable of dealing with them, under the present constitution of their body, in such a manner as would insure public confidence and render their labours effective. The committee, therefore, beg to recommend the formation of a comprehensive association, to consist not only of freeholders, conditional purchasers, pastoral tenants of the Crown, and miners, but of all the colonists interested in the permanent settlement of large populations on the lands of the country; and that such association should be designated 'The New South Wales Landed and Pastoral Association.' The committee are of opinion that the aim of the association should be directed to the attainment of the following objects:—1st—A reform of the land laws by such an extension of the principle of conditional purchase, or otherwise, as shall secure a more ready and beneficial acquisition of agricultural and pastoral freeholds. 2nd—The introduction of immigrants and capital, by endeavouring to promote legislation which shall induce the influx of both. Incidental to these leading questions, the committee are of opinion that the association should take under its supervision all matters relating to the impounding of live stock, the supply of water for the interior, the drainage and fencing of the lands, and other analogous subjects; and that it should be ready to tender to the Government of the day its entire co-operation to preparing measures in regard thereto. To initiate the association it will be necessary to hold a public meeting in Sydney, when a council, fairly representing all sections of the community, may be elected to manage its affairs. District committees should also be chosen, to facilitate correspondence with the central body and to collect information. The committee would suggest that the fee for membership should be one pound, payable annually. Should an association such as is proposed be organised, and generally accepted by the public, the committee are satisfied that its results will prove most beneficial, not only in obtaining an early settlement of the land question on a more liberal basis, but also in reconciling many apparently conflicting interests, and in promoting a better feeling among the different classes who occupy the lands. The committee recommend, in order to carry out their views, that a public meeting of the colonists be held at the Chamber of Commerce on an early day, for the purpose of forming an association on the comprehensive basis herein submitted."

On the motion of Mr. Augustus Morris,

The Hon. THOMAS HOLT, M.L.C., was called to the chair, when he briefly opened the proceedings, quoting from the above report with a view to show what was the object of that meeting, and the special aims of the association it was proposed to organise. What they desired was—first, to promote an equitable reform of the land laws; and secondly—to exercise their combined influence for the promotion of a legislation which should induce an influx of immigrants and capital.

Mr. T. S. MORT said it was indeed a damp kind of day, and a damp sort of meeting, when the magnitude of the interests concerned were duly taken into consideration. He regretted much that the call which had been made upon the public had not been more largely responded to; for, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, he certainly had expected that more would have been present. He was, as they all knew, a man of many occupations; but seeing that his name was appended to that advertisement, and fully believing in the objects proposed to be secured by this movement, he was quite prepared to go in for the intended organisation. It had long appeared to him that some such comprehensive association as it was now intended to form ought to be entered into by all foreseeing, liberal men—men who had the wellbeing of the country at heart. But the organisation—to include all land interests, and interests arising immediately out of the land—must, as it appeared to him, be of a general character; not confined to the special benefit of any, but made to embrace all. It was a very dangerous thing to attempt to establish any association which would naturally have to lean to one side more than to another; and their society must be one in which the interests of the squatter and those of the free-selector, as by law established, were equally regarded. He regretted to have to state that in what they proposed to effect (for the good, as it was hoped of all) those who had been with them from the beginning had not stuck to them, and they were thus not so strong in numbers as could be wished. Hence he felt a degree of hesitancy in what he had to say, and was half in doubt of his ability to impress on them that idea which so strongly influenced him—the necessity of a harmonious co-operation in all that related to what might here be called the landed interest. Such an institution as was now proposed would represent all the interests that were here connected with the lands of the colony, and with the influx of labour and capital in connection with those lands. That much could be done which would be of an individual benefit to all, he had no doubt whatever, but he strongly felt how futile all attempts had been hitherto for want of cohesion between all the different parties interested. (Hear, hear.) Without such combined and associated action little or no good could be done. The *Sydney Morning Herald* might pound away at abuses day after day, and the *Empire* might write and suggest improvements till the crack of doom, and yet no real progress could ever be attained if interests that were really more or less identical were to be kept hopelessly antagonistic or divided. Many an excellent idea was now propounded in the columns of the daily press, which was deservedly appreciated, admired, and then forgotten—forgotten for any practical purpose as much as if it had never had any existence. Now, it did appear to him that if they had a council for the executive management of the interests protected by such an association, no suggestion of any practical utility would ever be likely to be lost, but that every idea that was worth anything would be discussed and utilised. The fee of membership had been fixed by the Committee at £1 payable annually. He must confess he should have preferred 10s., but he had been out-voted on that point. It was his most anxious desire that the association should prove to be one that might be generally accepted by the public, and he felt sure it would soon be found that it would not only obtain an early settlement of the land question on a more liberal and desirable basis, but also that it would reconcile many interests which were now apparently conflicting; and it would, moreover, be useful in promoting a better feeling amongst the different classes who occupy the lands. One of its first objects would be to obtain such an extension of the principle of conditional purchase or otherwise, as shall secure a more ready and beneficial acquisition of agricultural as well as pastoral lands. As the land law now stood, it did want reformation urgently, for its provisions were, many of them, such that they were more for the destruction of our squatting freeholds than for any possible advantage to a free selector. The free selector could not now get sufficient land for agricultural purposes, but he could, and often did, get land of such extent and in such situations as to destroy whole squattages. This was surely indefensible, and should be amended. The squatter ought also, as he thought, to have an option of purchase on similar terms with the free selector, but for pastoral purposes. The present state of things was for the direct interest of neither. Another object towards which the society ought to turn its attention was the introduction of immigration and capital, by an endeavour to promote that legislation which should secure the introduction of both. (Hear, hear.) If they had a joint associated action they might "pound away," and have a chance of bringing about results which were now most unfortunately prevented by party jealousy and dislike. By being associated together a better understanding and public benefits might be secured out of the management of the lands. Years ago a plan had been propounded by which the extension of railways might have been effected in return for the land, and he did not see why the association might not exercise a very beneficial influence in that direction. The plan was one proposed as long ago as 1854, and, as it was a matter of some interest, he would read a brief account of it to the meeting. The writer said: "My plan requires that at least a million of money should be provided, as a bonus fund, and which sum I would raise as *follows*, viz.,—That every person paying into the Treasury any sum not less than £640 should be entitled to select from amongst the country lands of the colony, open to selection, an acre of land for every pound so paid in, provided that such selections should be in blocks of not less than 640 acres, and that the cost of survey of the same should be borne by the party making the selection. The sum required being raised (and which I am of opinion would be obtained without the slightest difficulty, as these rights of selection would to all intents and purposes be so many special surveys), I would have the Government to appoint three paid commissioners, one of whom should be sent from the colony, and the other two selected from amongst gentlemen of standing in Great Britain, whose interests should be identified with the colony—the duties of commissioners should be (leaving details out of the question, which must necessarily involve much careful direction, and many special conditions) to contract with respectable companies or parties, either in Great Britain, America, Germany, or elsewhere, for the formation of the different lines required by the colony, offering to such companies or parties the following inducements in addition to the revenues arising from the passenger and traffic tolls, viz.—First.—A money bonus to be paid out of the sum first proposed to be raised, the amount of bonus being in accordance with the extent of the work and probable profits of the line, say *for* a line from the confines of the county of Cumberland to Goulburn, £250,000. For a line from the confines of the county of Cumberland, or Goulburn, or Maitland to Bathurst, or whichever course of line might be determined upon as the best, also the sum of £250,000. For a line from Sydney to Maitland, or to such point as would most advantageously join the Great Northern line, at or near thereto, the sum of £100,000, and from the Great Northern line to Moreton Bay, say £300,000. The amount of bonus to be paid at a certain rate per mile, as the work advanced, and the balance upon completion of the work—the permanent way being in the interim secured to the Government as a guarantee for the fulfilment of the contract. Second.—That the cost of passage of every labourer or mechanic brought out to the colony, by the contracting parties, should be defrayed by receipts or scrip representing the amount, which receipts or scrip should be available in the purchase of country lands, and bear interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum until availed of, or until notice to redeem should be given by the Government. Third.—That all Government lands through which the respective lines might pass, or which their requirements or convenience might demand, should be granted free of cost, together with reasonable grants of land for villages or townships at the different stations along the course of the lines. Fourth.—That as an inducement to the labourers and mechanics to be brought out by the contracting parties to enter into and afterwards fulfil their engagement, a grant of not less than fifty acres of land, suited for agricultural purposes, should be made to each of those who should serve upon the works to the satisfaction of the contractors for the term of three years—such grant to be made within as short a distance of the line as might be practicable. Fifth.—That an appeal should be made to the owners of property, and the colonists generally, calling upon them to charge the commissioners with power to take on their behalf shares (under a limited liability) in any company which might engage for the line near to which their property might be situate. You will observe that the foregoing plan pays its own way—the lands alone being exchanged for, what they are valueless without, namely, population; and if the inducement offered is insufficient, it can be increased either by an additional money bonus, which may be readily raised in the same way as is proposed for the first portion, or by scrip available in the purchase of country lands at the current upset price of the day, and bearing a low rate of interest, and which would be quickly availed of as the different lines opened up the splendid country they would lead to—each line would or ought to be taken up by a separate contractor—all would be going on at the same time, and railways instead of creeping on at the rate of a few miles a year, as would inevitably be the case if the management was in the hands of the colonists, would come into operation within a period that might be looked forward to with some degree of hopefulness. I do not wish to deprecate the propositions of others, all of which have been made in a most laudable spirit; but it must be evident to every thinking mind that railways cannot for years to come be carried on upon any scale by the colonists themselves. Each line is an undertaking in itself, and though we go on clogging our own and future generations with four and five per cent. guarantees; or entail debts upon ourselves and our children, by allowing Government to spend money upon railways by the million; we shall find all our attempts come to most impotent conclusions, unless we seek the formation of these great works amongst the experience and energy of men less profitably employed than ourselves; but whose skill and appliances render them much better fitted to grapple with, and accomplish, such undertakings." He believed if such a society as this had been founded sixteen years ago that they would have now had railways throughout the length and breadth of the land, and without any burden upon the people at large. Before he sat down he desired earnestly to impress upon the meeting the advantages of such an association in which all their interests could be identified, and should proceed to move a motion which should effectually carry out the idea. The resolution he had to move was as follows:—"That a committee be appointed to draw up a code of rules and a constitution for a Land and Pastoral Association, on the basis suggested by the report of the committee appointed in January last, for watching over the pastoral interest, as given by that committee at the meeting of those interested; and that this meeting do stand adjourned until such time as may be agreed upon, when the committee now appointed shall submit the rules (also referred to) for adoption." He begged to move this resolution, and trusted the meeting would agree to it by a unanimous vote.

Mr. A. MORRIS seconded the motion.

The Rev. Dr. LANG having been called upon by Mr. Mort and others, then rose and addressed the meeting. He said he had attended that meeting without any idea that he would be called upon to speak, but he would, nevertheless, be happy, as they desired it, to say a few words on the subject of immigration. The principle he had always contended for was that if they desired to compete with other colonies they must, in New South Wales, hold out particular inducements to immigrants. If they did not give a bonus to obtain a flow of immigration into this colony they would not get the immigrants; and the shape that that bonus should take was grants of land. (Hear, hear.) Experience had clearly shown that without some such special inducement the immigrants they wanted from the United Kingdom would not come out to this colony. As far back as 1861 this had been abundantly and most conclusively proved, when the Government of this colony had sent home Commissioners specially to encourage emigration from England to this colony. (Hear, hear.) Messrs. Parkes and Dalley had been the gentlemen so sent, and they had, doubtless, discharged their duty with great ability and devotedness; but their efforts had not been attended with any success. Evidently the cause of the failure of those gentlemen had been this—the want of any inducement to hold out to the labourer in England to come out here. (Hear, hear.) It was not to be expected that persons would come out here unless they clearly saw before them those advantages which were distinctly promised to them elsewhere. It was quite hopeless for the colony under existing circumstances to enter into competition with other colonies, such as Queensland and New Zealand, where there were such special advantages. He had written a small tract upon the subject, which had, as he thought, clearly demonstrated this. In Queensland—where that which he advocated had been the law,—the population had, during the last eight or nine years been doubled, whilst ours had during the same time remained stationary. To him it was quite clear that no influx of population could be expected without such a change as he proposed. The question as to immigration was one of paramount importance—one which it was utterly impossible to overlook, and he hoped the association might so influence the public mind as to bring about the change that he had indicated.

Mr. MORT remembered having had occasion, when acting as the immigration clerk of a firm some years ago, to become acquainted with the circumstances of a large number of immigrants to this colony under the old bounty system. He had found that almost every immigrant then came out with means of his own—generally £60 or thereabouts. If immigrants were to come here with the same amount of means now, how would they have any chance of investing profitably in land? In other countries, such as America, immigrants readily found friendly co-operation, neighbourly assistance, and official direction as to where they might best locate themselves. They could there locate themselves with some chance of success; but here they would "dot" themselves where they would not only do no good for themselves, but be a direct injury to the squatter. Any step that would alter such a state of things would be a step in the right direction. He thought Dr. Lang's voice would be valuable in the community, and hoped that what he had suggested might be carried out.

Mr. MORRIS pointed out that there was here a peculiar difficulty in getting land for agricultural purposes by persons of comparatively small means—land in such quantities as might make it possible for men like the selectors to cultivate with a fair chance of success. The free-selection clauses only gave individually small lots of land that were not large enough to be available for agricultural pursuits, on a remunerative scale. He proceeded to mention several cases wherein such free-selectors had only got land from which they were eventually bought off by the squatter. The operation of the present Land Law was only a discouragement to squatting pursuits, and of no real advantage to the free-selector. Co-operation in the proposed association would ameliorate all this, and would bring about a satisfactory and equitable alteration of the Land Law—one that might enable the free-selector to obtain more land for *bona fide* agricultural purposes, without injury, as at present, to the squatter. It would be a change made for the interests of all; whereas, hitherto, everything had merely been sacrificed to a spirit of party. By acting together everything might be eventually settled on a more liberal and satisfactory basis.

A gentleman—whose name did not transpire, but who said he was well acquainted with squatting—observed that the tendency of legislation here, as everywhere else, was to prevent the massing of large property in land. That tendency had caused great evils in Ireland, and there, too, the Legislature had been obliged to step in between the proprietors of land and the small agriculturist.

This speaker was called to order, his remarks not being deemed relevant to the motion before the meeting.

Mr. OAKES, as a squatter of long standing, warmly approved of the proposed organisation, and regretted that but comparatively few squatters were in attendance. He deprecated the party spirit that was but too commonly manifested in dealing with all questions in this colony having relation to land. He believed that the friendly association of squatters and free selectors would tend to neutralise the evils which at present injuriously affected the interests of both; and he thought that the law might be so altered as to serve the interests of both. He cordially supported the motion before the meeting.

Mr. F. WHITE regretted the small attendance of persons engaged in squatting pursuits. He thought the society much required, and did not doubt but that if both squatters and free selectors would only agree to work together, the result would be extremely beneficial to both.

Mr. ALDERSON was there not as a squatter, but as a colonist, and not merely a colonist, but a colonial manufacturer. He thought all might agree together and make this a great country. The prosperity of the squatter and of the free selector was clearly a benefit to the resident manufacturer. If they prospered he might expect to be equally prosperous. There was much in the Land Law which required alteration, and some of the clauses of the present Land Law were the "greatest rot" that was ever invented. Many of his men had gone away to be free selectors, and, having lost all, had been glad to get back to their old employment. There were too many of us living upon each other, instead of becoming active producers of wealth.

Mr. W. HANSON offered his remarks in a friendly spirit, and in that spirit hoped they would be received by the meeting. He denied that free selectors could be considered as having failed, and, in proof of his assertion, proceeded to review the different steps which had been taken to reform the Land Law by Mr. Robertson. He objected to the sweeping condemnation that some gentlemen present had passed upon the free selection system. There were (up to the end of 1868), 22,995 free selectors, with an area of 1,764,061 acres 3 roods and 16 perches. These free selectors represented a population (so provided with means of living) amounting to about one hundred and fourteen thousand nine hundred and seventy-five persons. The lessees, up to that time, were 3758, with an area of 127,431,040 acres. He maintained that the free selectors were a body of men were prosperous and respectable, and he was prepared to prove it.

Several gentlemen present stated that they considered that Mr. Hanson's remarks were not relevant to the question before them, and appealed, as a matter of order, to the chairman.

Mr. W. HANSON contended that he was strictly in order, and complained that the gentlemen who had already been stopped by the chair should not have been permitted to proceed. A gentleman present (Mr. Hanson intimated that he alluded to Mr. Morris) had, in the course of his remarks, spoken disparagingly of the free selectors, and had called them "cattle-stealers."

[This observation caused some excitement in the meeting.]

Mr. MORRIS must indignantly deny that he had used any such expression. He had neither said nor insinuated any such thing, and he could not allow such an unfounded statement to be made by any one.

The CHAIRMAN and Mr. MORT also denied that anything of the kind had been said, either by Mr. Morris or by any gentleman present.

Mr. W. HANSON said he might possibly have been misunderstood; but he was prepared, as a colonist, to show, most conclusively that the free selectors were not so despicable as had been asserted.

The CHAIRMAN denied that there had been anything like such an assertion made during the proceedings.

Mr. A. H. RICHARDSON appealed to Mr. Hanson to have the goodness to postpone his remarks to a more convenient season. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. LIPPMAN moved, as an amendment to the report, that there should be introduced into it—as one of the aims of the intended association—"an improvement in the laws for the laws affecting the industrial prosperity of the colony."

Mr. BURRELL seconded the amendment.

Mr. S. BENNETT desired to point out that this was not an amendment on the motion before them. It was substantially a distinct and separate motion.

The CHAIRMAN ruled that it was not an amendment but a separate motion, and (as it seemed to him) outside the proposed aims of the association.

Mr. LIPPMAN had been invited to come there as a colonist, and thought that the industrial prosperity of the colony was quite as important as any other interest. He had understood that that association was to be of a generally comprehensive character. If it were not to be so, let it go forth to the world that industrial pursuits were *not* to be considered in this association.

The motion moved by Mr. Mort was then put and carried unanimously.

The motion moved by Mr. Lippman—as to the propriety of including amongst the aims of the association an improvement of the industrial prosperity of the colony—was then put and negatived.

Mr. MORRIS moved that the following be the names of the gentlemen on the committee:—Dr. Lang, Mr. Mort, the Hon. J. Richardson, Mr. N. D. Stenhouse, Mr. Samuel Cook, Mr. Charles St. Julian, Mr. Trebeck, Mr. Wallis, Mr. A. H. Richardson, Mr. A. Campbell, Mr. J. De V. Lamb, Mr. W. Alderson, Mr. S. Bennett, Mr. E. Vickery, Mr. G. R. Hurst, Mr. G. Oakes, Mr. Francis White, and Mr. Henry Beit.

The motion having been seconded,

Mr. OAKES moved as an amendment,—"That the Hon. John Robertson's name should be added."

That amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MURRAY moved, as an amendment,—"That Mr. J. T. Fallon's name be also added."

This also was agreed to.

Mr. ALDERSON declined to allow his name to be on the committee.

Mr. Alderson's name was, therefore, taken off.

The motion moved by Mr. Morris having been so amended, was put and carried, power being given "to add to the number."

The proceedings were brought to conclusion by a vote of thanks to the chairman, which that gentleman suitably acknowledged.

POPULATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE following tabulated statements of the estimated population of the colony on 31st December, 1869, was published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Births during half-year ended 31st December, 1869	5,071	4,785	9,856
Arrivals by sea	7,097*	2,328	9,425
	12,168	7,113	19,281
Deaths during same period	1,894	1,249	3,143
Departures by sea	4,810†	1,572	6,382
	6,704	2,821	9,525
Increase during half-year	5,464	4,292	9,756
Estimated population on 30th June, 1869	265,540	210,034	475,574
Estimated population on 31st December, 1869	271,004	214,326	485,330

* Includes 286 Chinese.
† Includes 218 Chinese.

THEO. JAS. JAQUES, Registrar-General
Registrar-General's Office, Sydney, 24th March 1870.

BOROUGH COUNCIL.

MARRICKVILLE.—The usual fortnightly meeting of the Council took place at half-past 7 p.m. on the 21st instant. Present—The Mayor (Alderman Graham) and a full Council. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. A petition was then presented by Alderman Robertson, from himself, praying that immediate proceedings be taken to abate a nuisance committed by some person or persons, placing on and spreading broken stone on the main road of the borough. The petition was received on the following division:—Ayes: Aldermen Cook, Kingsbury, Moyes, Robertson, and Tesson. Noes: Aldermen Halligan, Payten, and St. Julian. Alderman Payten presented a petition from the ratepayers of Norwood, complaining of the bad state of the roads in that vicinity. The petition was received and referred to the Committee for Works. The following correspondence was then read:—1. From Mr. Mears, C.P.S., asking permission to use the Council Chamber on Tuesday, the 19th April next, as a place for holding the Court to revise the electoral list for Canterbury. The permission was granted by the Council. 2. To the Secretary of the General Post Office, further pointing out the necessity for having a letter carrier for the borough, and requesting that he will get the Postmaster-General to allow the additional sum asked for the same. 3. To Mr. Hill, the member for the district, forwarding him a copy of a letter addressed to the secretary of the General Post Office, and asking him to use his influence with the Postmaster-General to get him to grant the additional sum asked for, for a letter-carrier. Alderman St. Julian, as chairman of the Finance Committee, brought up a report from that committee, recommending payment of sundry accounts. This report was received, and at a later period of the evening adopted. Alderman Halligan, as chairman of the Committee for Works, brought up a report from that committee on the state of the roads in the borough, and on the works performed during the past fortnight. This report was received, and ordered that its consideration stand an order of the day for next meeting. The sum of £230 was voted for the repair of the main road during the present municipal year. Several other matters of minor importance having been disposed of, the council then rose.—G. C. TOMPSON, Council Clerk.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11 and 12 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, Saddlery, &c.

DAWSON AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Country, Suburban, and Town Properties; at their Pitt-street Yards, at 3, Fat Wethers.

G. M. PITT.—At Ellis and Co.'s Yards, at half-past 11, Fat Wethers.

ELLIS AND CO.—At Railway, at 10, Hay, Straw, &c.; at Depot, at 12, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Fruit.

A. MOORE AND CO.—At 381, Castlereagh-street, at 11, Household Furniture, Pianoforte, China, Books, &c.

PEEK AND FRERICHS.—At their Rooms, at 11, Sugar, Muntz Metal.

CHANDLER AND CO.—At 9, Parramatta-street, at 11, Stock-in-trade and Effects of a Furniture and Upholstery Warehouse.

C. TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at 11, Drapery, Clothing, Hats, &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At their Warehouse, at half-past 10, Claret, Hyposulphite of Soda, Epsom Salts, Quinine, Chamois Skins; at 11, Sugar.

J. B. NORTH AND CO.—On the Premises, Botany Road, near to Railway Bridge, at 11, Horse, Cart, Harness, Groceries, &c.

RAYNES, TREEVE, AND CO.—At Mort's Rooms, at 11, Five Blocks of Land, Darling Point, Property, corner Kent and Crescent streets.

LISTER AND SON.—At their Rooms, at 11, Unredeemed Pledges.

FATAL HORSE ACCIDENT.—On Thursday (says the *Gundagai Times*), a fatal accident happened to a young man, named John M'Manus, a stock-rider in the employ of Mr. Broughton, of Muttama. It appears that M'Manus, accompanied by John Wilson, John Ryan, son of our poundkeeper, and another was riding after a mob of wild horses near Coolac Creek, when his own steed fell, throwing its rider, and rolling heavily over on him. Wilson dismounted, and raising the injured man saw that blood was flowing from his mouth and that his chest and neck appeared injured. M'Manus requested in a faint voice to be laid down, and in a few moments expired. He leaves a widow and three children.

THAT story of deep-sea dredging is a wonderful story. At one point Mr. Gwyn Jeffreys dredged at the depth of 2435 fathoms—nearly the height of Mont Blanc—and sometimes brought up one and a-half hundredweight of mud from the bottom of the ocean. In those abysses is an extraordinary abundance of animal life. Animals of high organisation and with the perfect eyes, have come up. A great number of entirely new specimens have been obtained. One haul brought up 20,000 of a single form of echinus. Here are materials for thought. To the instinctive question, what is the use of eyes down in that profound darkness, Sir Charles Lyell suggests the answer that the creatures may have a phosphorescent habitat. They have lamps, in fact.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

TUESDAY EVENING.

THE Customs revenue received to-day was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	£504	7	5
Gin	89	14	1
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters	5	7	10
Whisky	37	6	11
Rum	284	0	0
All other spirits	141	10	0
Wine	56	0	6
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	125	0	0
(in bottle)	60	4	6
Tobacco and snuff	182	0	0
Cigars	35	13	4
Tea	6	8	9
Sugar (unrefined)	235	11	3
Gold	3	4	2
Pilotage	53	11	0
Dues	5	5	0
Ad valorem	224	10	9
Total	£2069	15	6

The state of the weather to-day again proved prejudicial to trade. Great complaints of the depression of business are heard amongst retail houses consequent upon the almost unprecedented fall of rain which has now continued some five weeks. The only transactions to-day worthy of mention were at auction, by Messrs. Peek and Frerichs, when the damaged portion of the cargo of sugars ex Surprise was quitted at from £29 10s. to £43. A few lines of teas were sold at £6 per chest, and the balance passed at importer's reserves.

Messrs. Want and Simpson report the sale of 2000 store bullocks, from 3 to 6 years old, delivered at Baramba (Queensland), for the sum of 57s. 6d. per head; also, 500 store bullocks, 2 years old, at 50s. per head, delivered on the same station. Terms, cash on delivery.

The cargo of sugars just arrived, ex Guiding Star, will be offered at auction, to-morrow (Wednesday), at Messrs. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb's rooms.

Our Mauritius correspondent's letter of February 5 is as follows:—

Within the last few days the weather here has threatened a hurricane, which has caused a good deal of uneasiness among the planters, whose estates have on so many previous occasions been almost ruined by cyclones. The barometer, however, is now rising again, and it is probable that we have merely felt the effect of a hurricane which passed near the island. We have had a little more rain latterly; but still not enough for the requirements of our agriculturists; and even in the event of a heavy fall now occurring, it would be too late to make amends for the loss which the drought has already occasioned. Under these circumstances, it is certain that the crop of sugar forthcoming next year will not be an abundant one; but it is impossible to give an approximate idea of the quantity of the staple which will be produced until the next three or four months (the hurricane months) have passed. If the above critical period, for places in this latitude, goes by without our sustaining any loss from storms, it is probable that the yield will be about an average one, or, in other words, that we may make from 110,000 to 115,000 tons.

The finer qualities of our staple, as at the date of my last, continue to become scarcer and scarcer. The following are present quotations:—Finest white crystals 7 dollars to 7 dollars 10 cents; second quality ditto, 6 dollars 75 cents to 6 dollars 85 cents; cargo ditto, 6 dollars 30 cents to 6 dollars 50 cents; yellow crystals, very fine, none in market; finest yellow counters, 6 dollars 15 cents to 6 dollars 25 cents; medium to good yellow counters, 5 dollars 75 cents to 6 dollars; good to fine yellow syrups, 5 dollars 40 cents to 5 dollars 75 cents; ditto rations, 4 dollars 75 cents to 5 dollars 25 cents; low ration, 4 dollars 50 cents—per 100 lbs.

Exports to the Australian ports will now decrease monthly until next September, when the new sugars will begin to arrive in Port Louis.

Fraud has recently been growing very common in commercial circles here, but the acts of minor delinquents have latterly been thrown into the shade by a "coup" made by a Mr. A. Gilbert, a wholesale grain dealer, in Port Louis, and who was, by-the-bye, many years a resident in Australia. Gilbert had been for a considerable period in business here, and, owing to the regularity of his settlements, had obtained a very liberal credit from our merchants. About three weeks ago, he obtained a large quantity of rice (in round numbers 30,000 bags) on credit from different firms, and immediately proceeded to get heavy advances on it from the Mauritius Commercial Bank. In the meantime he had chartered a small schooner of about 40 tons to wait for him outside the harbour until the money should have been obtained. As soon as this latter purpose had been effected he immediately went on board, and the schooner sailed for the neighbouring French island of Bourbon, where, it has been since ascertained that Gilbert is quietly changing his bank notes for sovereigns. Unfortunately he is out of the reach of the law. This arch-scamp has creditors in the place for about £40,000.

Sir Henry Barkly's destination has at last been ascertained. He is to be Governor of the Cape of Good Hope. It is supposed that the ability he gave evidence of in the government of this island during the financial crisis here,—when our colonists were suffering from the hurricane of 1868, the epidemic, and bad crops,—was the reason of his appointment to the Cape, which certainly, as regards its finances, is in an almost hopeless plight.

The last *Government Gazette* contained a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the colony for the year just over, from which it appears that there is a surplus of £138,127 in favour of the revenue. It is right to state, however, that there remain a good many payments yet to be made for expenses incurred in England on account of the colony during the past year. When these have been met, it is considered that the balance in favour of the colony will not exceed £20,000.

Irrigation is still very strongly advocated in the island, as a guarantee against future droughts; and there is some mention of Government taking up the question in the interest of the whole community.

The Eva Joshua arrived on the 30th ultimo from your port, bringing several cases of cane tops dispatched hither by Mr. Caldwell from New Caledonia, where he was sent, at the expense of the colony, to procure new species of canes for the benefit of agriculture in the island.

Australian flour continues to advance in value. There is very little in first hands, and holders are asking 5 dollars 50 per 100 lbs.; Chilian flour is quitted at a slight reduction on latter rate.

Bran 3 dollars to 3 dollars 25 cents. per 100 lbs.; scarce.

Oats—3 dollars 90 cents. to 4 dollars per 100 lbs., for Indian. No Australian in the market.

Salt Beef.—Market dull. Sales difficult, at 18 dollars to 19 dollars for tierces.

Freights:—

			Per ton.
London	£3 0 0		
Cork, for orders	3 2 6	to	3 5 0
Australia	2 5 0	"	2 10 0
Cape	1 15 0	"	2 0 0

The Melbourne *Argus* of Friday reports:—

There has again been scarcely anything doing in the import markets, business having been confined to ordinary trade transactions. In breadstuffs there has been little change. Flour is still sold at £11 5s, although for some large parcels £11 has been accepted. In wheat, sales have again been made at 5s. Feeding grains are in good demand; and oats, which are very scarce, are much inquired for. The price now asked for ordinary samples is 4s. Sales of old maize have been made at 4s 3d, and offers of 4s for parcels have been refused. New maize maintains its price, and still fetches 4s 6d. In kerosene, 1500 cases have been cleared at full rates. Tennent's ale has been quoted at 10s. A shipment of pints brought 6s 9d. An invoice of hoop-iron was placed at £11. In sugars there is no change to notice.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—It seems inevitable that some system of sewerage, besides that now in operation, will become necessary to be adopted in a short space of time, if Port Jackson is to be kept navigable to its present limits. Not to labour the vexed question further than that those who interest themselves in the matter may reason the principle out, I would suggest, as one of the most practical methods of getting rid of a very large portion of the debris that is now carried into the harbour during every rainfall, that a main sewer should be constructed from a starting point—say in Liverpool-street, about a level 30 feet above that of high water, and continued easterly, at a gradient of about 6 feet fall to the mile, to the sea near Bondi. If a sewer were constructed as indicated, branch sewers could then be made at a level that would intercept the flow of water in the present sewers within the city, whose bed was about 40 feet above the tidal level, and their contents led into the main sewer (also available for the suburbs), and conveyed to the ocean, leaving that portion of the city only to be drained into the harbour that is within 40 feet vertical level of high water, which portion of the city, when relieved from the impetus of the storm water from the higher portion and laid under stringent regulations with regard to moving soil and an improved system of street-making on the lower levels, the harbour would be much longer available for the purposes of commerce than it can possibly remain with the sewerage and dredging system now in operation. The construction of a main sewer, as suggested, would entail a considerable item of expense; but, in my opinion, if it were determined to be carried into effect the cost would necessarily fall upon the Government (who have, unhappily for our country, too many ablebodied men to keep and support in idleness with unearned bread, and who should for this or similar works be made available) to carry out as a national improvement to cure the natural defects of the watersheds that lead into Port Jackson and taken advantage of by the corporate authorities as the most ready method of draining and cleansing the city. The length of the main sewer, as suggested, making an allowance for the shafts necessary, would be about six miles, say at a cost about an average of £10 per lineal yard or £105,000. To place against that sum in lieu of interest, it will be reasonable to suppose that one or more dredging vessels and their costly appurtenances could be dispensed with, and their yearly cost credited as savings. The extended lines of the taxpayers in the city would also form an offset to the Government, and be worth an additional year's purchase as available for the consumption of dutiable goods. It will serve no useful purpose to argue who is responsible for the plan of our present sewerage, or as to whether the Corporation or the Government are the proper parties to amend that system; we must bear in mind our harbour is fast filling up and requires a present remedy. If allowed to go on as now for another twenty-five years there will be no Darling Harbour, Woolloomooloo or Rushcutter Bays, judging by the encroachment of the land during a similar period of time now past.

Trusting that you will excuse me troubling you with these rough suggestions on this important matter, and that some abler pen will be directed to the question,

I am, Sir, yours,

M.

March 28.

A Chicago lawyer's name is to be stricken from the rolls "for unprofessional conduct." He probably left a few cents in the possession of his client, contrary to usage.

LAW.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

A certificate of discharge was granted to Michael Richard Finucane.

In re Charles George Murray (second insolvency) an adjourned certificate meeting. Mr. Castle applied for a further adjournment, until after the 7th June. As insolvent has not complied with the requirements and directions given on the 28th December, he is to call and be present at a special meeting for Friday, 3rd June, (of which at least twenty-eight days' notice must be given in the *Gazette*) for proof of debts, and to explain cause of insolvency, and for directions of creditors. The hearing of the application for a certificate stands adjourned until the 7th June.

Mr. Holden applied, on behalf of Ezekiel Alexander Baker, for a certificate. Insolvent not having attended the single meeting in his estate, the Chief Commissioner directed him to file the statement under rule 20 on or before the 8th April, to call a special meeting for proof of debts before the District Commissioner nearest to the residence of the majority of his creditors, and to attend thereat. The hearing of this application was adjourned until the 25th April.

Samuel Daniels applied for a certificate. The six months' account, required 6th August last, to be filed on or before the 8th April, and this meeting was adjourned until the 12th April.

Mr. Collyer applied, on behalf of Isaac Simmons, that a certificate might be granted. The proceedings, and insolvent's affidavit as to the cause of insolvency, were considered. The hearing was adjourned, for explanation, until the 5th April.

Mr. Adams applied, on a further affidavit, that a certificate might be granted to James Riley. The official assignee's report and the proceedings were considered. His Honor reserved his decision.

In re Charles Amadeé Sognies, Mr. Fitzhardinge applied for a certificate. The Chief Commissioner required better particulars of property disposed of within six months (under rules 22 and 23), and an explanation of a bill of sale, to be filed on or before 14th April, and adjourned the hearing until the 19th April.

The application of Enoch W. Rudder was struck out by request; and, for want of attendance, the application of Henry White and Christopher Armstrong were struck out.

SCHEDULE FILED.

John Taylor, of Deniliquin, licensed publican. Debts due by insolvent on mortgage, £16,296. Debts due by insolvent unsecured, £938 10s. Total debts and claims, £17,228 10s. Assets, £29,061 8s. 8d. Surplus, £11,835 18s. 8d. Value of property in schedule, under mortgage, &c., &c., £22,192 4s. Amount of mortgages or charges, £15,910. Estimated surplus over mortgages or charges, £6282 4s. Estimated amount of assets available for unsecured creditors, £13,154 8s. 8d.

SURRENDER.

James Loughnane, of Vittoria, in the colony of New South Wales, labourer, lately residing at Mount Pleasant, near Bathurst. Liabilities, £73 4s. 10d. Assets, £3 10s. Deficiency, £69 14s. 10d. The statement required by the rule 20 in Insolvency, to be filed on or before the 8th April next. Robert Hamilton Sempill, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Wednesday, 30th March, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: John Callaghan, single or only meeting; Edward Arthur, special for proof of debts; Ann Lewis, single or only meeting; Edward Stokes, single or only meeting; John Hartge, single or only meeting; Isaac Eggleson, first meeting; John Gray, special meeting for the proof of debts; James Johnson Wright, adjourned second from the 23rd instant.

Friday, 1st April, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Thomas Dawson, single or only meeting; William Kelly, single or only meeting; Andrew Doyle, senior, special for proof of debts; William Wagstaff, single or only meeting; Edward Carrigan, first meeting; Henry Wilson, single or only meeting; Montague Murray, adjourned single meeting from the 18th instant; William Storey, adjourned single meeting from the 16th instant.

Friday, 1st April.—Before the District Commissioners: James Drew, second meeting at *Wellington*, at 11 a.m.; Kate Beaumont, single or only meeting at *Bathurst*, at 11 a.m.

Monday, 4th April, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: John Taylor, adjourned examination from the 21st March last; James Holmes Sevil, special examination of a witness. James Lomax, adjourned examination from the 28th March. At the office of John Piper Mackenzie: In re Edward Arthur, to consider offer of composition.

Tuesday, 5th April.—Before the District Commissioners: Isaac Eggleson, second meeting, at East Maitland, at 11 a.m.; John Mewburn, second meeting, at Yass, at 11 a.m.

COURT BUSINESS.

Thursday, 31st March, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Compulsory sequestration. Rule nisi granted on the 9th March last, Thame, Walker, and Co. v. William Kettle Jones, returnable this day. Motions: By Mr. Mackenzie, to move the confirmation of the following plans of distribution:—Estate of Charles Waters, a first dividend of 3s. 7-13-16d in the £, and paying one preferent claim in full. Estate of Henry Thomas Chick, a first dividend of 7s. 1 7-16d in the £, upon one preferent claim. Motions: Estates of Frederick John Eaton, John Hughes, Cecilia Jane Walsh, adjourned from the 17th instant; Joseph Rose, for ratification, or otherwise of directions of creditors. Motion: In the estate of Thomas Barnes, application by the official assignee, under the 100th section of 5 Victoria, No. 17. Augustus Alexander Lackerstein, for ratification or otherwise of directions of creditors.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Tuesday, 5th April, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: John Moroney, Henry Arthur, Francis Waldron, John Manning, John Gray, Henry Hodgkins, Charles Daniels Parsons, William Pike, George Thompson; Joseph Crossland, adjourned single from the 1st March last; Edward Bitton, adjourned from the 8th March last; Patrick Reardon, adjourned from the 8th March last; William John Fisher, adjourned from the 15th March last; John Burton, adjourned from the 22nd March last; George Henry Thorne, adjourned from the 22nd March last.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. Macintosh, Murphy, and Hunt.

Eleven persons were fined, in sums varying from 5s. to 20s., for drunkenness, and for using obscene language.

Denis Donohoe was charged with illegally pawning. Thomas Baker deposed that on Tuesday, last week, he lent to the defendant, at his request, a suit of clothes in which to attend his sister's funeral, which he promised to return immediately after the funeral, which was to take place that day; having known defendant a number of years, he readily complied with his request; he did not return the clothes, and witness, hearing that he had pawned them, and was about to abscond, obtained a warrant for his apprehension. Evidence of the pawning was given, and defendant was committed for trial. He was committed yesterday on a similar charge.

Michael Callaghan was charged with having been on the premises of Charles Harpur, King-street, chemist, with intent to commit a felony. He said to sergeant Lawler, who received him in custody from Mr. Harpur, "It is of no use—I am guilty." Before the Bench also, he pleaded guilty. Constable Larkins said, in reply to a question from the Bench, that prisoner is a constant companion of thieves and an old offender. To be imprisoned and kept to hard labour six months.

On the summons paper were fifteen cases, four of which were not prosecuted. Patrick Rourke, found guilty of having wilfully damaged a copy of the electoral roll for 1870-71, which had been exhibited for public information at the Newtown Town Hall, was ordered to pay 4s. 4d. damages and 4s. penalty. William Elphinstone was fined 20s. for allowing nightsoil to flow from his premises; and Catherine Richardson was fined 10s. for neglecting to keep a light burning before her public-house from sunset to sunrise. In O'Connell v. Hughes, for wages, an order was made for the complainant, with the addition of 20s. for Mr. Roberts's professional costs; and in Bain v. Smith, a case of like nature, the defendant was ordered to pay, in addition to the wages, the sum of 10s., by way of compensation for complainant's loss of time in seeking payment. Sarah M'Quillan was fined 2s. 6d. for having assaulted Clara Hilder; and several shopkeepers were fined 2s. 6d. each for placing goods upon the footway before their respective shops. Vaughan v. Sealy was an undefended proceeding under the Tenants Act to obtain a warrant to give possession of premises situated in Smith-lane.

LICENSING.—Three transfers were granted: The Old Ship Inn, Clarence-street, from George Lewis to Croft Hall; the Coachman's Arms, Sussex-street, from Catherine Jones to Michael Saunders; and the Bazaar Hotel, from the official assignee of William Kelly's estate to Michael O'Flaherty.

WATER POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE their Worships Messrs. Learmonth, Oatley, Day, and Pemell.

Philip M'Mahon, James Wall, and Thomas Walker were locked up for riotous behaviour in the public streets. The Bench fined the former 10s. and the two latter 20s. each, with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment.

Mary Ann Silby, 16, was charged with stealing a night-dress and a sheet valued at 10s., the property of Charles Oman. Prisoner was staying at the house of prosecutor for two days, and after she left the articles in question were missing; subsequently they were pledged by her in a pawnshop in Woolloomooloo. Prisoner pleaded guilty, and was ordered to pay a penalty of 10s.; in default, seven days' incarceration.

Charles Peard appeared before their Worships, on bail, charged with committing an aggravated assault upon Charles Moore. It appears that on Sunday, the 23rd January, a disturbance arose between the prosecutor and some of defendant's family, opposite the residence of the latter, when a bucket of water was thrown over the prosecutor; he then ran into the yard after the prisoner's brother, who, he stated, threw the water, the latter was still carrying the bucket, and turned round and struck prosecutor over the head with it. The prisoner then hit him on the knee with an axe handle, whereby his knee cap was broken. Two witnesses for the defence, the mother and sister of prisoner, deposed that Charles Peard was in the upper part of the yard when Moore was running after Richard, who turned round and threw the bucket at Moore, the latter immediately afterwards ran against a wall which projected into the yard and fell upon his knees, telling Mrs. Peard, who came up to him, that his leg was broken. Both Mrs. and Miss Peard swore positively that prisoner never had an axe handle in his hand during the disturbance, and was with his mother while it was going on. Their Worships committed prisoner to take his trial at the next sitting of the Quarter Sessions. Bail allowed, himself in £40, and two sureties in £20 each.

Charles Wallis, a deserter from the ship Underley, was sent to gaol for six weeks.

LICENSING BUSINESS.—The license of the Harbour View hotel, George-street North, was transfered from Edward Robertson to Charles Egerton.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPER.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN SCHOOL, PARRAMATTA.

The Inspector of Public Charities to the Principal Under Secretary.

Sydney, 8th February, 1870.

SIR,—I have the honour to report, for the information of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, that I inspected the Roman Catholic Orphan School on the 7th instant.

2. Before proceeding to remark on the state of the institution, I would beg to call attention to the fact that there do not appear to be any printed rules and regulations for the guidance of the officers in the fulfilment of their several duties, and would refer to a letter from my predecessor, dated 11th December, 1868, submitting regulations for approval; they appear to have been lost sight of, and I would now wish to point out the serious inconvenience and irregularity which is caused by the want of such proper rules as are in force in similar institutions.

3. I found the building in a wretched state of repair, the walls and ceilings have not been whitewashed, or the woodwork painted, for more than two years, and consequently the aspect of the wards, dormitories, and school-rooms, is most forlorn. The kitchen and bakehouse have the same neglected appearance, the walls being literally black from smoke and dirt. Mrs. Adamson (the matron) stated to me that repeated application had been made for the whitewashing and painting, but without effect. I can only add that the state of the premises is disgraceful.

4. Cleanliness.—The dormitories are infested with bugs, and in that part of the premises called the infirmary they are positively swarming—how the children can sleep at all it is difficult to imagine; the bedding was very indifferent, and the sheets presented a very soiled appearance. The children were clean in their persons, but the hair of several was infested with nits.

5. Health.—The children appeared to be generally in good health, but there were several cases of sore eyes and scald heads.

6. Clothing.—The children have a very untidy look, and the boys do not wear boots or shoes. This is allowed merely because they wish it. Boots are provided by the Government, but the matron does not enforce their use. Her want of proper action in this matter should be censured, as the appearance of the children is slovenly in the extreme.

7. Store.—The store accommodation is very limited. The month's supply of flour was stacked on the kitchen table, where, it was, of course, at the mercy of the servants of the establishment. Some additional room should be set apart for this requirement.

8. Food.—The bread baked in the establishment appeared good. I did not see the meat, but it was reported to be generally good. Mrs. Adamson had no complaints to make as to the supplies sent in by the contractors.

9. Mrs. Adamson drew my attention to the appointment of the Drill Sergeant, who holds office in some degree independent of the Matron, and, according to her statement to me, Mr. O'Sullivan takes repeated opportunities of showing that he is not wholly under the Matron's orders. His conduct may not, under the circumstances, be open to censure, but I am clearly of opinion that all subordinates in that and all other similar establishments should be placed under the control of the Matron or Superintendent, and be bound to obey all his or her orders. I have, &c.,

FREDERICK KING,
Inspector of Public Charities.

The Principal Under Secretary to the Very Rev. S. J. A. Sheehy.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 19th February, 1870.

Very Rev. Sir,—In transmitting to you the accompanying copy of a report from the Inspector of Public Charities, respecting the Roman Catholic Orphan School, I am directed to state that the Colonial Secretary will feel obliged by being favoured with your observations thereon.

I have, &c.,
HENRY HALLORAN.

Memo.—Dr. Pringle's letter is transmitted, as requested, for the information of the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

On it I would merely remark that, though Dr. Pringle "demurs to three remarks" in my report, he acknowledges to the correctness of two assertions—that the walls of the Infirmary are infested with bugs, and that "there are more cases of ophthalmia than he likes to see." With reference to his statement that he cannot find one case of scald-head in the institution, I can only say that I may have used a wrong term, but that there were cases of sore head in the institution I still assert.

FREDERIC KING, Inspector of Public Charities.

Dr. Pringle to the Inspector of Public Charities.

Parramatta, 25th February, 1870.

MY DEAR SIR,—The Very Reverend the Vicar-General has shown me your report on the state of the Roman Catholic Orphan School.

There are three and only three remarks therein that to some extent tell against me, and to these I beg respectfully to demur:—

1st. You say "the infirmary is swarming with bugs," and you "wonder how the children can sleep." Now, I maintain that you cannot find six bugs in all the beds in the infirmary. By my order, every bed is unscrewed twice a week, scalded with boiling water, and all the joints touched with a strong solution of bi-chloride of mercury in turpentine and spirit. I grant that the walls are infested; but remember, in spite of repeated applications, the infirmary has never been plastered, and only once whitewashed, in seven years.

2nd. You say you "saw many cases of ophthalmia." There are more than I like to see, but these and the fatal cases of fever and *cancrumoris* are mainly due to the disgraceful state of the drainage, and the want of earth closets. I wrote on this subject to the late Dr. Greenup twelve months before his death, and have since worried both the committee and the Colonial Secretary's Office on the subject continually. Nevertheless, until the last week, we have been living with a fœtid cesspool in the middle of the yards—choked up drains in every direction—no outlet from the closets, until the people of Parramatta have arisen against the nuisance; and now that they are remedying matters, they are actually depositing the night-soil in a pit not three yards from the boys' schoolroom and dormitory, and last night one load was discharged in the middle of the yard.

3rdly. You say "there were several cases of scald-head" in the school. I cannot find *one*. One case of ringworm of the scalp is, after months of patient treatment, cured; and, except a few spots of *impetigo* common to all children in hot weather, I can find certainly nothing contagious.

I trust you will forward this explanation to the Colonial Secretary, and remain,—

My dear Sir, yours faithfully,
G. HOGARTH PRINGLE.

THE FLOODS IN THE BRAIDWOOD DISTRICT.

(From the Dispatch, March 26.)

ACCOUNTS reach us of immense damage from the floods in all quarters. Of course, the greatest destruction has been in Araluen, where the mining works are so much exposed to the force of the floods. A long and graphic account of the catastrophe there has been forwarded by our Araluen correspondent, by which it will be seen that the suffering which will be entailed is something dreadful to contemplate. In other parts of the district the damage committed has been principally upon the roads and bridges, although we hear of several farmers who are great sufferers. At Larbert the Shoalhaven was higher on Monday night than it was ever known to have been before. Mr. John Stephens has been a great loser by it; his crop of potatoes, two acres and a half, has been completely destroyed, besides which he has some three or four hundred bushels of wheat damaged to such an extent as to be rendered almost worthless. The water was three feet high in his house, and, what it never did in any previous flood, it came into his stable. The farmers between Larbert and Warri have all more or less suffered in the sweeping away of their fencing, but no one has suffered to anything like the extent of Mr. Stephens. Mr. M'Leod's flour mill has been injured, but to nothing like the extent that we first heard, when it was reported that half the mill and machinery had been swept away as well as a large quantity of grain. We hear that the verandah only has gone, and that there has been scarcely any wheat injured, it having been removed with the flour out of reach of the waters. Mr. John Cunningham has suffered a good deal of injury to his potato crop and to his fencing, his farm lying very low, and the flood rising several feet above the floor of his house. Between Manar and Boro the flood was very high, and the farmers will have suffered considerably we fear. We hear it reported that Mrs. Robert's house on Boro Creek was washed down, but we have had nothing authentic. Indeed, there has been no one in from beyond Manar until yesterday, when Mr. M'Elroy of the Telegraph Inn, Manar, informed us that he was at Boro on Thursday. The Sydney mails, however, which have not reached here since Sunday last, have not been detained at Boro as was expected. They have not reached there, and yesterday morning word was received from Goulburn they had never left there, Thorne's bridge having been washed away at the Mulwarree Ponds, coming out of Goulburn. This was a ricketty old structure at the best of times, and were it not for the vexatious detention of our mails, its being carried away would be a good job. It seems strange, however, that no effort could be made to get the mails across in a boat, for we could have then had them brought on over the Shoalhaven, and should not have had the English mail detained. The mails were taken on to Boro yesterday, where they will lie until the mails come from Goulburn.

The bridges have been swept away or more or less injured on all the roads in the district. On the Clyde Road the bridge at Warrambucca has gone, as also the one at Northangara. The whole of the bridges and culverts on the Araluen Road have been swept away, and it is impossible to get along it in a vehicle. The Major's Creek Road is in the same position. The causeway at the southern end of the town was swept away entirely. Mr. Weber is now causing a temporary causeway to be built, pending the decision of the Government as to the erection of the new bridge which they have so long been going to put up across the creek.

At Little River the miners did not sustain much damage as far as we can learn. Some of the shafts which have not been slabbed will, doubtless, have fallen in, and new ones will have to be sunk, but beyond this little injury will have resulted. The St. Vincent crushing mill has escaped injury, although we are informed the water rose over the tables. Some of the farmers in this part of the district will, however, be sufferers to a considerable extent, we are afraid, in the loss of fencing and the damage to the potato crop.

We are happy to be enabled to say that with the exception of the drowning of the Moruya mailboy at Merricumbene—of which we have no particulars, and have only just heard of by telegram from Araluen—there has been no loss of life, although there have been a great many hair-breadth escapes. It is stated that the flood on Monday night last was higher than the floods either of 1834 or 1860, and on some parts of the Shoalhaven River the water rose to a greater height than it was ever known to do before within the memory of that oft-quoted individual, "the eldest inhabitant."

ARALUEN.

Writing on Thursday last, the correspondent of the *Braidwood Dispatch* relates that every claim is level with the water. Sunday evening ushered in the elements of destruction. About half-past 9 rain gradually commenced to fall, increasing in force every minute. It rained in torrents all day Monday; most of the men in the claims making preparations to save working implements, and trying to direct the rushing streams. The following claims are filled at Upper Araluen:—Try Again, Rising Sun, Blatchford's on the plains, All Nations. The Last Chance escaped. At Red Bank, the White Star, Big Engine, Peter de Rome's (which washed 4 oz. just before being filled). The water rushing so suddenly upon them at Crown Flat, all have met with the same fate. At Piggott's the engine is completely buried, not a particle of it visible. The engine working at Dinan and Co.'s is under water, only part of the boiler to be seen; it can be easily recovered, though. The engine house and engine of the Little Extended were washed away, but the engine has sustained no damage, and the house was placed in safety. I think I can venture to sum up in a very few words:—"All claims are level." It will take two months before operations can be made to carry on gold washing, and in the meantime numbers will be thrown out of work, with large families to maintain upon nothing. The shareholders, of course, can well afford to wait until the ground is reopened, but the poor hired men cannot, as they are dependent upon what they earn from week to week. I believe no wages are given until ground is stripped. What are these unfortunate men to subsist upon? The benevolent people of Araluen will have to devise some means of relieving these distressed individuals. This is one of the greatest floods the Valley has ever experienced since the great flood of 1857. The destruction of property is very considerable this time. The main creek seems to have taken two courses, the most powerful body of water passing Burke's public-house, leaving a bank nearly twenty feet high within a few feet of the house. Mr. Burke was at one time apprehensive the house would fall in. Fortunately, however, a large bank *fell in*, which gave such an impetus to the water as to direct its flow the other way. The creek presented a grand appearance, large trees being floated down as easily as corks. In some places the vortiginous motion of water reminded a person of the celebrated whirlpool of Charybdis. I am very happy to say no calamities resulting in death have occured consequent upon the flood. Some very large mounds, usually designated "tips," were made islands of, and on which several men were kept without food or shelter for thirty-six hours, the velocity of the current rendering it utterly *impossible* to approach within stone-throw of them.

MORUYA.

From the *Telegraph* of Wednesday last, we learn that the above district has again been visited by a heavy and destructive flood. During the week there was a succession of heavy showers, but on Sunday morning the sun appeared for a short time. Towards evening, however, black clouds arose on the south-western horizon fortelling a heavy downpour of rain. Towards midnight it descended, and continued falling steadily during Monday. A lull for a short time succeeded, when early yesterday morning it again commenced, and up to the present hour (Tuesday midnight) has not ceased. The river is now at the height of the great flood of 1860, and is still rising. During the day large logs, water wheels (from Mudmelong Diggings), pumpkins, and corn-stalks have been sweeping down the river. These, too surely, lead to the conviction that much damage has been done to the farms on its banks. Until yesterday evening many about the neighbourhood still remained free from water. These exemptions, however, were only a matter of time, the fertile flats surrounding the town being now wholly submerged. Several families resident there have already sought refuge in town. At present we can only refer to the immediate neighbourhood, as communication with Kiora, Bodalla, Mullenderree, and Bergalia is impossible. Considerable anxiety is evinced in town with reference to those places.

FLOOD IN THE MANNING.

(From the Manning River News, Saturday, March 19.)

SINCE the great flood of 1866, which brought such woe and desolation to the people of the Manning, the liveliest apprehensions of another similar disaster have constantly affected those whose fortunes are connected with this district. Nor has the continuous rain of the last three weeks tended in the least to banish those fears; on the contrary, it has been accepted as a warning of what would surely happen, and has thus given plenty of time for everybody to make such arrangements as were possible to save their homes from utter destruction. It is now more than a fortnight since the last gleam of sunshine has been seen, and during the whole of this week the rain has fallen constantly and heavily. On Wednesday last—the second anniversary of the fearful floods in the Hawkesbury—the river commenced to rise rapidly, and grave fears were entertained for the safety of the farms on either side of the Upper and Lower Manning. Towards evening the current became every moment stronger in its rush, and the water glided up the river bank with alarming swiftness. All through the night lights could be seen in the various cottages upon the bank, and by their glare could be distinguished the forms of the alarmed occupants, flitting to and fro, employed in the transfer of their household chattels to situations less exposed to the ravages of the watery element. All night long watchers remained in the township to give timely notice of danger to those who slept, and large fires were kindled in the houses to counteract the chilling, damp effects of the weather without.

Through the night the rain steadily poured down, swelling the little water-drains into brawling creeks, and the river rushed on with that sullen roaring sound, so suggestive of some impending calamity, each moment widening its passage, and increasing in volume. At the first dawn of morning, the water surged over the banks, and commenced quickly to flow over the little patch of ground in front of the Ferry Inn, while the amount of *débris* being swept down the stream was something enormous. Huge logs of cedar, surrounded by smaller timber, with occasionally a large tree torn up from its roots, drifted past the township (Tinonee). As the morning wore on, the water spread higher up in the township, until it found its way into Tom White's public-house, where it meandered slowly through the rooms, which were, however, cleared of all that could in any way be spoilt. The printing office of this paper was next inundated, but as everything had been removed earlier in the day no particular damage was sustained. In fact, wherever it was expected the water would find its way, nothing had been left for it to injure. At sundown the flood had reached the culminating point, having risen to within five feet of the mark left by the flood of 1866, and after 6 o'clock it commenced slowly to subside. Although the rain ceased then for a short time, showers fell at intervals during the night and throughout Friday. At 1 o'clock this morning the sky became somewhat clearer, and we trust that the rain will now give place to finer weather. Mr. Poole will suffer most by this flood, although we of course have been inconvenienced considerably, and it is only by working both by day and night that we have been able to publish this week's *News* at the usual time. The extent of damage done in other parts of the river we can only conjecture, as communication between the townships has been almost suspended. All the farms on the Dingo Creek, we believe, are submerged. The people at the Wolla Wolla have suffered severely, and in fact all the farmers situated next the river side have been damaged more or less. The maize crops that have not yet been gathered in are lost; and, with the exception of the sugar-cane, all the other crops have suffered in proportion. We shall be able probably to realise something of the extent of the damage by next week. Since yesterday morning the river has been subsiding very slowly, yet if the weather continues to hold fair we need expect no further flood, at all events this season.

JENKINSISM IN RUSSIA.—The following curious specimen of Russian Jenkinsism is published by the *Tamboff Gazette* under the head of "Court News":—"Yesterday his Imperial Majesty deigned to wake at 7 a.m., and after a frugal breakfast, was graciously pleased to go for a bear hunt. On entering the wood with his suite, a bear, moved apparently by a happy instinct to recreate the mind of the father of our holy Russia, immediately came to the spot where his Majesty had posted himself. Paralysed at the sight of the ruler of millions of beings who idolise him, the bear stood still, and it was observed that instead of the fierce aspect by which this savage animal is usually characterised, his countenance bore an expression of blissful anticipation, as if he were looking forward, like a loyal subject, to the happiness of being put to death by his gracious sovereign. On returning from the chase, his Majesty caught cold; but the usual remedies having been applied to him, he deigned to feel better. He then went to bed, and next morning, he was graciously pleased to be quite well."

Nearly all the cases of specie have been recovered from the sunken wreck of the Carnatic steamer in the Gulf of Suez. Three only remained to be got up when the last report was despatched, and these are spoken of with certainty.

Toronto Courts are to try a breach of promise suit, the fair petitioner in which is 60 and the gay deceiver 70 years of age. The latter recently married another lady, and his first love wants 5000 dollars to soothe her lacerated feelings.

STOCK SHARES AND MONEY

WANTED, New South Wales Government DEBENTURES. FATTORINI and CO., 175, Pitt-st.

DEBENTURES, Bank, and other Shares, may be obtained or disposed of through W. CHATFIELD.

MONEY.—£5 to £20 to LEND, without security; £20 to £3000, from 5 per cent. Office, 107, Elizabeth-st.

£20.—WANTED, to borrow Twenty Pounds, to be repaid by monthly instalments. Security and interest as may be agreed upon. To a lady or gentleman disposed to advance, may lead to further transactions. State terms, &c., to N. L. J. Y., General Post Office.

WANTED, to LEND the utmost value on watches jewellery, clothing, &c., at J. Murphy's, Bathurst-st.

INVESTOR'S GUIDE.

W. T. MUST SYDNEY STOCK AND SHARE LIST AND PRICES CURRENT. 30TH MARCH, 1870.

Companies.	Capital. Subscribed.	Capital. Paid up.	Shares. Number.	Shares. Amount.	Amount paid up.	Rate p. c. per ann. last declared.	Amount of Dividend for Half-Year.	Accrued.	Payable.	Reserved Profits.	Prices.	Interest Return on Investment.
BANKS.	£	£		£	£		£	£ s. d.		£	£ s. d.	£
New South Wales ..	1,000,000	1,000,000	50,000	20	20	15	75,000	1 10 0	April-Oct.	338,096	39 10 0	7½
Commercial	400,000	400,000	16,000	25	25	17	34,000	1 1 3	Jan.-July	125,375	66 0 0	7½
Australian Joint Stock	665,820	484,656	60,582	10	8	8	19,386	0 3 3	" "	19,792	8 15 0	7½
City..............	200,000	200,000	20,000	10	10	8	8,000	0 4 0	" "	13,200	11 12 6	6¾
New Zealand	500,000	500,000	50,000	10	10	15	37,500	0 15 0	April-Oct.	154,540	16 15 0	9
STEAM.												
Australasian	320,000	320,000	16,000	20	20	8	12,800	0 8 0	Jan.-July	*37,157	15 0 0	10½
Hunter River, New..	55,000	55,000	5,500	10	10	10	2,750	0 3 4	Feb.-Aug.	*5,400	9 5 0	10½
Illawarra	55,425	55,425	11,085	5	5	5	2,217	0 2 6	April-Oct.	*8,145	3 5 0	7½
Clarence & Richmond	50,000	37,500	5,000	10	7½	6¾	1,250	0 2 6	Jan.-July	*1,691	4 0 0	12½
Ditto, Preferential ..	8,810	8,810	881	10	10	10	440	0 5 0	" "		10 0 0	10
INSURANCE.												
General Marine......	60,000	18,000	12,000	5	1½	10	900	0 0 9	Jan.-July	10,008	1 15 0	8½
Pacific Fire and Marine	793,550	31,742	15,871	50	2	15	2,380	0 1 6	" "	†23,627	2 10 0	12
United Fire & Marine	500,000	25,000	25,000	20	1	..	..	....	April-Oct.	†1,420	0 13 0	..
N. S. W. Marine	150,000	15,000	7,500	20	2	15	1,125	0 3 0	" "	†13,923	2 7 6	12½
Sydney Marine	100,000	10,000	20,000	5	10s	..	..	....	" "	....	0 7 6	..
Sydney Fire	250,000	50,000	25,000	10	2	15	3,750	0 3 0	" "	†19,056	2 6 0	13
MINING.												
Waratah Coal	60,000	60,000	10,000	6	6	10	2,954	0 6 0	April-Oct.	2,561	6 15 0	9¼
Wallsend Coal	100,000	100,000	10,000	10	10	4	2,000	0 2 0	Jan.-July	76	5 0 0	8
Bulli Coal	28,050	28,050	2,805	10	10	10	1,402	0 5 0	" "	6,580	12 0 0	8
Ditto, Preferential ..	8,420	8,420	842	10	10	12½	526	0 6 3	" "		15 0 0	8¼
Peak Downs Copper..	100,000	100,000	100,000	1	1	15	7,500	0 0 9	" "	4,487	1 10 0	10
Cudgegong Cinnabar.	30,000	23,750	20,000	1	1	..	..	....	" "	....	0 5 0	..
			10,000	1	7/6	..	..	....	" "	....	....	..
Mitchell's Creek Gold	15,000	15,000	3,000	5	5	..	..	....	" "	....	2 0 0	
Ditto, Preferential ..	10,000	10,000	2,000	5	1	..	..	....	" "	....	....	
Woolgarlo Lead	20,000	20,000	20,000	1	1	..	..	....	" "	....	1 5 0	..
Ditto, Preferential ..	10,000	6,250	10,000	1	12/6	..	..	....	" "	....	0 15 0	..
MISCELLANEOUS.												
Gaslight............	108,000	108,000	18,000	6	6	15	9,450	0 4 6	Mar.-Sept.	26,460	12 5 0	7½
Ditto (new shares) ..	36,000	18,000	6,000	6	3			0 2 3	" "	....	8 5 0	6½
Newcastle Gas	10,000	10,000	5,000	2	2	..	..	....	Jan.-July		Nominal	
Pyrmont Bridge	34,605	34,605	6,921	5	5	..	..	....	" "		Nominal	
Sydney Exchange ..	30,000	30,000	3,000	10	10	..	..	....	" "		Nominal	
Western Kerosene ..	30,000	30,030	80,000	1	1	..	..	....	" "		Nominal	
Ditto, Preferential ..	20,000	20,000	20,000	1	1	..	..	....	" "		Nominal	
Newcastle Steam Tug	12,000	12,000	1,200	10	10	10	600	0 5 0	" "	5,486	10 0 0	10

Debentures.	Amount issued.
New South Wales Government	£8,324,000
Ditto ditto	240,830
Queensland Government	3,022,000
Ditto ditto Treasury Bills	100,000
Ditto ditto ditto	300,000
New Zealand Government Treasury ditto	229,000
City of Sydney	183,000
Ditto ditto	5,000

When payable.	Rate of interest.	Price.
1876 to 1897	5 per cent.	£100 and interest to date of sale.
Interminable.	5 " "	98 " " "
1881 to 1891	6 " "	108 " " "
31st Dec., 1870	10 " "	104 " " "
1871 to 1873	6 " "	102 " " "
1873 to 1874	6 " "	100 " " "
1870 to 1879	6 " "	101½ " " "
1st July, 1700	8 " "	

* Including the Insurance Fund.

† Less amount required to insure outstanding risks.

The price of Shares includes the accrued dividend. Brokerage of ¼ per cent. on sale of Debentures, and 1 per cent. on Sale of Shares, payable by the vendor; stamp duty of 2s. 6d. on every £50, or part of £50, purchase-money, payable by the purchaser.

Bell's-chambers, 173, Pitt-street,
Sydney, 30th March, 1870.

W. T. MUSTON and CO.,
Stock and Share Brokers.

MONEY. NATIONAL LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY, Capital, £50,000.

Offices—51, Hunter-street, corner of Elizabeth-street.

This Company is formed with a view of assisting Professional Men, Government Officials, Tradesmen, and others who may be temporarily in want of a Money Loan, without their having to resort to extreme measures. This Company will make such advances on the following easy and equitable terms:—

Sums from £5 to £5000 can be obtained on personal and other securities, repayable by weekly instalments of ONE SHILLING in the pound, or arrangements can be made for monthly or quarterly payments. Persons borrowing £5 receive £4 10s, to be repaid by twenty weekly instalments.

BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY. Advances made on deposit of deeds of freehold and leasehold property; bills of sale, merchandise, certificates, reversionary interests, or any other tangible security.

All money transactions entertained, and advances guaranteed within twenty-four hours after application, if securities approved of.

Forms and other information can be had at the Company's Offices.

Office hours, from 9 to 5; Saturdays, 9 to 1.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY. LONDON LOAN and DISCOUNT SOCIETY, 125, Elizabeth-street South.

THIS SOCIETY is established to assist tradesmen and others, on the following terms:—MONEY ADVANCED in sums varying from £5 to £1000, on security of two responsible householders, TO BE REPAID BY WEEKLY INSTALMENTS OF 1s in the pound. PERSONS desirous of obtaining £5 receive £4 10s cash. THE ADVANCE GUARANTEED WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS IF THE SECURITIES ARE APPROVED OF.

ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE FOR MONTHLY OR QUARTERLY PAYMENTS.

BILLS OF SALE ON FURNITURE, &c., WITHOUT POSSESSION OR ANY OTHER AVAILABLE SECURITY.

Forms may be had gratis on application.

FROM £10 to £5000, ON DEPOSIT OF DEEDS FROM 6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

LOANS ON MORTGAGE.

The PERMANENT MUTUAL BENEFIT BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY are prepared to advance any amount immediately on security of freeholds or leaseholds in Sydney or the suburbs, principal and interest to be repaid by monthly instalments as per following table:

Monthly instalments to repay £100 with interest:—

In years.	Amount.	In years.	Amount.
4	£2 7 4	10	£1 5 0
6	1 14 8	12	1 2 8
8	1 8 8		

Mortgagors will share in the surplus profits ascertained at the quinquennial investigation, which will, in effect, reduce the above payments.

No premium on shares or discount deducted from loan.

RANDOLPH NOTT Secretary.

Office—305, George-street.

DRAPERY HABERDASHERY, ETC

DENISON HOUSE, George-street.

THOMPSON and GILES take this opportunity of thanking their numerous patrons in the city and near suburbs for their past favours, and to inform them that they have made very complete arrangements for the PROMPT DELIVERY of all parcels purchased at their establishment, by which the late delivery will be avoided.

All goods purchased before 11 a.m. will be delivered before 3 p.m.; and

All goods purchased between the hours of 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. will be delivered the same evening before 9 p.m.

IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY
" " PYRMONT
" " REDFERN
" " SURRY HILLS
" " WOOLLOOMOOLOO
" " DARLINGHURST
" " WOOLLAHRA
" " PADDINGTON
" " WAVERLEY
" " DARLING POINT
" " NEWTOWN.

MOURNING OR OTHER GOODS wanted IMMEDIATELY will be IMMEDIATELY SENT.

PARCELS for the WHARFS and RAILWAY at any moment.

DENISON HOUSE.
376, 378, and 380, George-street.
THOMPSON and GILES.

DENISON HOUSE, George-street.

IMPORTANT NOTICE to our NUMEROUS PATRONS, and the Ladies and Gentlemen generally,

RESIDING AT—HOMEBUSH
BURWOOD
ASHFIELD
ENFIELD
PETERSHAM
COOK'S RIVER
MARRICKVILLE
RANDWICK
NORTH SHORE
BALMAIN.

We, THOMPSON and GILES, take this opportunity of thanking our numerous Patrons in the above SUBURBS for all past favours, and have much pleasure in announcing that we have made arrangements for the delivery at their RESPECTIVE RESIDENCES, on the EVENING of the day of PURCHASE, of All PARCELS, whether LARGE or SMALL, FREE of ANY CHARGE whatever.

Denison House,
376, 378, and 380, George-street,
THOMPSON and GILES.

HANDSOME Black Silk FRINGES.—W. KELK. Tartan washing trimming, 1s dozen.—W. Kelk.

TARTAN Washing Trimming, all silk, 2s 6d doz., worth 3s 6d. Tartan buttons, braids, fringes. W. Kelk.

WATERPROOF Tweeds, 3s 9d and 5s 6d, warranted. Autumn dresses, very cheap. W. Kelk, op. Royal Hl.

FARMER AND COMPANY'S
CELEBRATED WATERPROOFS,
UNRIVALLED FRENCH MERINOS,
AND FANCY DRESSES,
ARE UNSURPASSED
FOR QUALITY,
FOR VARIETY, AND
FOR CHEAPNESS.

W. C. RENWICK, 86, King-street, has much pleasure in informing his numerous friends that he has now opened a case of

BLACK GLACE and GROS GRAIN SILKS, which have been manufactured to his order; they are handloom-made, and can be safely guaranteed to wear well. Also, Gros d'Ecosse, Barathea, Radzimir, Ducapes, &c.

WATERPROOF MANTLES, 12s 11d.

They are full size, and guaranteed waterproof. Children's waterproof mantles, commencing at 6s 11d. Ladies', in all the new shapes, remarkably cheap.

BLACK CLOTH JACKETS.

Now offering, the cheapest jacket in the city, 7s 11d. Ditto, magnificently embroidered, trimmed satin, 11s 9d. W. C. R. would confidently recommend the above to the notice of purchasers.

WATERPROOF TWEEDS, 3s 6d, nearly 2 yards wide, in the fashionable grey.

BLACK SILK JACKETS, in all the leading shapes, and now clearing cheap. A competent cutter engaged on the premises.

FRENCH MERINO, 1s 6½d. Scarlet, Humboldt blue, all choice colours, real goods, 1s 11d. Large assortment of dress materials, new and cheap.

NEW FRENCH REPPS. Tartan serges, very fashionable, in all the clans. Serges, embroidered camlets; winsey, new, from 6½d.

JOSEPHINE KID GLOVES, 1s 11d. All the new drabs, plain and stitched backs, 2s 11d. Lavender stitched black, black stitched colours. Stays, collars, ruffles, laces, hosiery, cheap. Parachutes 1s 11d, children's silk 2s 11d, girls' 3s 11d. Silk umbrellas 6s 11d, 7s 11d, gent's ditto 6s 11d to 8s 11d. Gent.'s alpaca umbrellas 4s 11d, cotton ditto 2s 6d.

WHITE CALICO, 3¾d. Horrockses, 5½d, any number equally cheap. Blankets, all wool, 8s 11d pair; blue and scarlet ditto. Welsh flannel, all wool, 12½d; very fine, 16½d. Damask table cloths, table covers, napkins, &c. Every requisite for family use remarkably cheap.

HATS, HATS. Now on hand, new shapes for the season. White hats 6½d, black ditto 9½d, boys' 1s 11d.

CROWN MOLESKIN TROUSERS may be PURCHASED RETAIL from ALL DRAPERS and STOREKEEPERS, and WHOLESALE from ALL WAREHOUSEMEN and IMPORTERS in THE COLONIES.

READY MONEY.—ITS ADVANTAGES.—Gentlemen are solicited to call and inspect the immense stock of superfine Black and Blue Cloths for Frock and Dress Coats, Paget or Walking Coats, and ascertain W. HOWES' LOW CHARGES for first-class Garments made to order. The great advantages to each customer for Cash Payments are truly exemplified and immensely perceptible.

W. HOWES also employs none but the best workmen, so that each garment may be sufficiently satisfactory to secure a continuance of patronage.

W. HOWES, Tailor, Habit Maker, &c., 88, King-street, between George and Pitt streets.

CLOTH TWEEDS and Waterproof Tweeds, in any lengths, cheap, at W. HOWES', 88, King-street.

LADIES', Gent.'s, and Children's BOOTS made to measure. G. R. SWYNY, 124, William-street.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS FOR SHEEPWASHING, &c.—The undersigned have for SALE, the following:—
2 13-inch "Appold's" centrifugal pumps, with 18 feet of wrought iron pipe, foot valve, &c.
1 12-inch ditto ditto
1 10-inch ditto ditto
1 8-inch ditto ditto
1 7-inch ditto ditto.

Wool growers and others about to erect sheep-washing machinery are invited to inspect these pumps, which will be sold at very low prices.

P. N. RUSSELL and CO.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned,
Ploughs, single and double, by John Gray and Co.
One 8 h. p. portable engine, by C. W. Young and Co., Perth
One 10 ditto stationary ditto, by ditto
One 10 ditto portable ditto, by Ruston, Proctor, and Co., Lincoln
One 12 ditto ditto, by ditto
Centrifugal pumps, Bernays's patent
Muntz's 1½ nails
North British Colour Co.'s paints, all colours, best quality
Fencing wire, Nos. 8, 10, 11, and 12, best drawn
Kame's blasting powder, 48-lb. kegs
Woolpacks, sacks, bagging, twine
Brown paper and paper bags.

GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

10 HORSE POWER, second-hand, portable STEAM-ENGINE, for SALE. AINSWORTH, York-st.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,
Rochegrise and Southern Vineyard Company brandy, dark and pale, in quarter-casks, and pale in cases
Martell's and Hennessy's brandies, in bulk, dark and pale
Ditto, ditto ditto, in case, pale; also Hennessy's three star fine old pale brandy
Preston's rum, geneva, JDKZ, and Key, 3 gallons; also, capsuled and labelled
Lowndes's old tom, Stewart's whisky, bulk and case, Glenlivet whisky, in quarter-casks
Dunnville's and Jamison's Irish whisky
Graham's, Carvalho's, and De Castro's port wines
Red wines, in quarter-casks
Garvey's and Gonzalez's sherries, in hogsheads, quarter-casks, and octaves
Jebens and other sherries, in quarter-casks
Clarets, various sizes, in cases
Heidsieck's, Moet's, and Roederer's champagnes
Hocks and moselles of different brands
Maraschino, curacoa, and assorted liqueurs.

STEWART, GARRICK, and CO., Macquarie-place.

NOW LANDING ex SATTARA, LENNOX CASTLE, and WINIFRED:—
Black annealed fencing wire, 6, 8, 10, 12 gauge
Galvanized ditto ditto, No. 8
Shot and musket balls, percussion caps
Looking-glasses, Turkey and scythe stones
Chipping, breaking-up, and garden hoes
Shovels, round and square mouth spades—"Sidaway's" and "Foster's"
Platform weighing-machines—"Avery's"—3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 12 cwt.
Hobble chains, hames, bright plate; dog chains
Coil chain, ¼ to 1 inch
"Sorby's" chisels, augers, and adzes
WIRE NAILS, 1 to 4; deck spikes
Horseshoes, light and heavy
Sheet zinc, perforated and plain
Galvanized iron screws and nails, wood screws
Rim locks, patent and imitation, 6 and 7 inch
Chaff-cutters — "Samuelson's," and "Richmond and Chandler's"
Chest hinges, handles and locks
SCYTHES, Crown and patent, 36 to 40 inch
Tinmen's solder; tinplates, IC, IX, IXX
BUTCHERS' KNIVES, scissors—G. S. ware
Hemp halters, Hall's blasting and canister powder
Carron boxes, axle blocks, seaming twine
BAGS, 3-bushel; woolpacks, side and end
"B. S. and CO.'S" oils, turps; paints, all colours.

EX XULLA.

American shovels, long and short handle
"Collins's" axes, tomahawks, adzes
COTTON GINS, axe and pick handles.

RABONE, FEEZ, and CO.

DAY and MARTIN'S BLACKING. — The undersigned (agents for Day and Martin) are prepared to execute trade orders for Blacking of their manufacture, at a liberal discount off list.

YOUNG and LARK, George and Margaret streets.

M. B. FOSTER'S and SONS' Ale (BASS'S), Porter (GUINNESS'S).

For SALE, in parcels to suit the trade, the above favourite first-class bottling, in splendid condition.

JOHN BLACK and CO., Agents, 14, Spring-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE—Coir fibre, kerosene oil, tapioca, pearl sago, rice, white pepper, nutmegs, cassia, cinnamon, cloves, preserved ginger, orange pekoe and gunpowder tea. F. G. LENDER and CO., 10, New Pitt-street.

STOVES and FENDERS on SALE.—"Garton and King's," and Leamington Ranges, with two ovens or oven and boiler

American Pattern Cooking Stoves, with utensils, for house or ship use

Office, Cabin, and Laundry Stoves

Register, Half-Register, and Elliptic Stoves

A large assortment of Bronzed and Berlin Black Fenders.

JOHN KEEP, 16, 18, 20, Barrack-street.

OILS OILS. OILS.—Olive oil, a very superior sample of Magadore; Colza, China, Black, Sperm, and Castor Oils; Linseed, Boiled and Raw; Turpentine, Kerosene.

JOHN KEEP, 16, 18, 20, Barrack-street.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!—Have you tried the Fire-lighters? No trouble in lighting your fire now. To be had of all respectable grocers and merchants in town.

MEDICAL CHEMICALS AND DRUGS

INSTANTANEOUS Relief for Toothache. Prepared only by Dr. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists, Pitt-st.

THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT.—To be obtained from all respectable chemists and druggists.

LONG'S AUSTRALIAN HERB PILLS, a new remedy for all colonial ailments.

LONG'S AUSTRALIAN HERB PILLS, cure chronic headache, ague, bilious, habitual constipation, bilious and liver complaints. MARK H. LONG and CO., Chemists, opposite Telegraph Office, George-street.

TO LADIES.—Mrs. (not widow) Welsh's Female Pills remove all difficulties. Had only 348, Castlereagh-st.

HENRY'S Colonial Ointment (registered), at all Chemists and Storekeepers. In 1½d pots, 1s each.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—TIMES, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. The Right Hon. Earl RUSSELL communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in cholera was Chlorodyne.—See LANCET, December 31, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, "Is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not 'supply a want and fill a place.'"—MEDICAL TIMES, January 12, 1866.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in coughs, colds, asthma, consumption, neuralgia, rheumatism, &c.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a certain cure in cholera, dysentery, diarrhœa, colics, &c.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Caution.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. The immense demand enables the proprietors to reduce the price; it is now sold in bottles, 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, and 11s, containing double quantity hitherto.

Agents: Sydney, Messrs. ELLIOTT, BROTHERS.

PRESERVATION OF MEAT.

MEDLOCK and BAYLEY'S PATENT BISULPHITE OF LIME.

London Agents—Messrs. Kruger and Borrett, 9, G. Tower-street.

Agents for New South Wales—Messrs. R. Towns and Co., Sydney.

FARINA.—This most wholesome and nutritious food which is a preparation of the corn flour in combination with two other farinaceous substances, will be found highly beneficial and agreeable for invalids and children. Sold in packets 1s each, and prepared only by A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, Sydney.

PREPARED FULLERS EARTH, in 3d, 6d, and 1s packets; the celebrated Podophyllin or May Apple pills, in boxes, 1s 6d; Harris's cockroach wafers, genuine Russian isinglass, in packets, 1s 6d; the "ozonised" cod liver oil, compound rhubarb pills, for indigestion, 1s box; the areia or "betel nut" dentifrice; soothing powders for infants when teething, 1s packets; the new hair dye "acetate of iron and glycerine," the only preparation which restores grey hair to its natural colour, in bottles 3s 6d each; concentrated essence of Jamaica ginger, for flatulence, &c., in bottles, 2s, 3s 6d, and 5s each; essence of ginger and chamomile flowers, 2s 6d bottle; Harris's diamond cement, for mending broken glass, china, &c., in 1s bottles; INSTANTANEOUS cure for toothache, in bottles 1s 6d each; cod liver oil with quinine; the UNIVERSAL baking powder, in bottles 1s 6d and 2s 6d each, and in jars suitable for the use of squatters, &c.; Warne's indiarubber hand emollients, alpaca, sponge, and soap bags; Manson's celebrated transparent glycerine soap, imported direct from Germany; FARINA, the most agreeable and nutritious food for invalids and children, in packets 1s each; Duval Frères superior cosmetiques.

A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, Sydney.

DR. ROBERTS'S CELEBRATED OINTMENT, called "THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND," is confidently recommended to the public as an unfailing remedy for wounds of every description; a certain remedy for ulcerated sore legs, burns, scalds, bruises, chilblains, scorbutic eruptions, and pimples in the face, sore and inflamed eyes, sore heads, sore breasts, piles, &c., &c. Sold in pots, 13½d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, and 22s each.

And his PILULÆ ANTI-SCROPHULÆ, or ALTERATIVE PILLS, confirmed by sixty years' experience to be one of the best alterative medicines ever compounded for purifying the blood and assisting nature in her operations. They form a mild and superior family aperient, that may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet. Sold at 13½d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, and 22s each. Prepared only by BEACH and BARNICOTT, Bridport, Dorset, England, and sold by all medicine vendors.

FOR SALE, 25 bottles Spanish QUICKSILVER. Apply to A. SMITH, at J. B. Holdsworth's, George-street.

HORSES AND VEHICLES

WANTED, to Purchase a good upstanding HORSE. Cooper, news-agent, Railway-bridge, Parramatta-st.

HORSE (on trial in sand), Dray, and Harness, £15 lot; Horse, Spring-cart, and Harness, £16. Gibson.

FOR SALE, first-class Saddle and Harness HORSE, perfectly quiet. G. H. Haywood, 209, L, George-st.

FOR SALE, a thoroughbred chesnut GELDING, very fast trotter; good in single and double harness. F. RUDD, Fosterville Hotel, Campbell and Macquarie streets.

GOOD Black Horse PONY, cheap; used to saddle; will hang up. DOUGLASS, 312, Pitt-street.

NEW CART HARNESS, 50s a set; Leading ditto, 30s. GIBSON and CO., opposite School of Arts.

FIRST-CLASS Piebald HACK, cheap; also, Bay HORSE, good paces. Caxton Stables.

£5 SET New Silver-mounted Gig and Buggy HARNESS; best stock Saddles, 50s. Gibson's.

FOR SALE, cheap OMNIBUS, with or without horses and harness. Caxton Stables, 156, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a Light Spring Panel CART. Apply to J. CLARKE, Botany Road.

STOCK AND STATIONS

FOR PRIVATE SALE.—A valuable SHEEP STATION, with about 13,000 SHEEP, within an easy distance of a shipping port, 30 miles of which is by railway. The improvements are on a most liberal scale, with paddocks to run 7000 sheep. Terms exceedingly easy.
Apply to HARRISON and JONES, Sydney.

QUEENSLAND.—FOR PRIVATE SALE, Five 10-mile BLOCKS of first-class country on the Peak River, having a never-failing supply of water, together with a mixed herd—chiefly Herefords—of Cattle, numbering 600, more or less.
Looking to the extent of country offered, with only a small herd of cattle, this station would suit either a capitalist or a man of limited means; and the purchaser would have the choice of three leading markets—Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide—for the disposal of his cattle.
For full particulars apply to DAWSON and CO., 246, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, 1000 really good Store WETHERS, to be seen at Homebush.
SULLIVAN and TINDALE.

FOR SALE.
500 Spayed Cows, 2 to 6 years old
500 Dry Cows, ditto ditto.
WANT and SIMPSON,
271, George-street.

AUCTION SALES

Horses, heavy and light
Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
As above.
Regular Sales: At the Bazaar, daily; and at Camperdown, any afternoon.
Horses and Vehicles on hire.

Horse, Dray, and Harness.

GEORGE KISS is instructed by Mr J. Carr to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A good useful draught horse, dray, and harness.

At the Bazaar, THIS DAY.

GEORGE KISS is instructed by Mr. Byrnes to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A brown horse, perfect in saddle, single and double harness, and a rare good goer.

To Cabmen and others.

GEORGE KISS is instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A useful black horse, safety, and harness, in first-rate condition.

Well-bred Horses.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, the 29th instant, at 12 o'clock,
Chesnut gelding, 5 years old, a stylish hack, and got by Greenwattle out of Crazy Jane
Black gelding, 5 years old, a stylish hack, and got by Greenwattle from Cassandra. Also,
Chesnut pony, 4 years old, perfectly quiet in saddle and side-saddle.

Saddle and Harness Horses.

GEORGE KISS is instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
A powerful black horse, thoroughly broken to saddle and harness.

KIAMA HORSES.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Mr. Edward Johnston, Kiama, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,
Bay gelding, 4 years old, 16 hands, broken to saddle and harness
Bay gelding, 6 years old, ditto, ditto
Black pony, 5 ditto, ditto, and carries a lady.
Also,
A pair of bay geldings, 15 hands, thoroughly broken to saddle and harness.
These are really a useful lot of horses, all young, and in condition, and well worthy the attention of buyers.

Fat Wethers. Fat Wethers.

DAWSON and CO. are instructed by Thomas Cott, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at their Pitt-street Yards, at 3 o'clock,
500 prime fat wethers.

Prime Paddock-Fed Oxen.

DAWSON and CO. are instructed by Messrs. Lackey and Roberts to sell by auction, at the Homebush Yards, on THURSDAY next, at 9.30,
100 head prime paddock-fed oxen, per train from Sutton Forest.

DAWSON and CO. are instructed by Messrs. Thompson and Giles to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, at their Pitt-street Yards, at 11 o'clock,
5 superior horses, thoroughly broken to harness.
These horses have been worked in Messrs. T. and G.'s delivery carts, and are sold in consequence of an agreement entered with the Parcels' Delivery Co.

SULLIVAN and TINDALE have received instructions from W. J. Lunn, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Homebush Yards, on THURSDAY next, the 31st instant, at half-past 9 o'clock,
100 head of really prime fat cattle, in lots, from his noted Bundy station.

J. M. PITT has received instructions from D. Eaton, Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 31st instant, at his Yards, Glebe's, at half-past 11 o'clock,
100 head of prime fat cattle, in lots, from his noted station Binnegui.

J. M. PITT has received instructions from James M'Guinness, Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 31st instant, at his Yards, Glebe's, at half-past 11 o'clock,
100 head of prime fat cattle, in lots, very fresh, and can be recommended.

J. M. PITT has received instructions from T. B. Watt, Esq., to sell by auction, at Watt and Co.'s Yards, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at half-past 11 o'clock,
100 prime fat wethers, in lots, per train.

WILLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at Railway, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Hay, straw, lucerne.
At Depot, at 12 o'clock,
Butter, eggs, cheese, apples, quinces, peaches.
381, Castlereagh-street.

WEDNESDAY, March 30.

Extensive Unreserved Sale of Superior Household Furniture and Effects.
Handsome Rosewood Cottage Pianoforte,
China, Books, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions from the Rev. J. B. M'Cure, in consequence of his departure for England, to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock, at 381, Castlereagh-street, near Liverpool-street,
The whole of his handsome and substantial household furniture and effects, comprising—
Brilliant-toned rosewood cottage pianoforte
Pier glasses
Handsome walnut drawing-room suite
Brussels and tapestry carpets, rugs
Loo table and cloth cover
Handsome rosewood chiffoniere, with plate glass back
Dinner and toilet tables
Superior library table
Dining-room suite, in leather
Handsome book-case
Best electroplate ware, cut glass, decanters, tumblers, &c.
Engravings, oil paintings
Fenders and irons
Handsome drawing-room clock, lamps, and ornaments
Double and single washstands and sets
Superior double and single iron bedsteads
Feather beds, hair mattresses, palliasses
Large and small chests of drawers
Cedar and wood safes
Large deal kitchen dresser
Cutlery, table linen
Cooking utensils, and sundries.
Terms, cash.—No reserve.

Postponed in consequence of inclemency of weather.

MONDAY, 4th April, at 12 o'clock.

H. VAUGHAN has received instructions to sell by auction, in consequence of a gentleman leaving the colony, on the premises, Cook's River, near the Dam,
Superior and useful household furniture, pianoforte, Russell's stove, kitchen utensils, and effects
Celebrated racehorse Gardiner, dogcart, horse, and harness, phaeton, dray, harness
Milch cows, plough, harrow, pigs, poultry, &c., &c.

Unredeemed Pledges.

Continuation Sale.

LISTER and SON will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The remainder of unredeemed pledges pawned with Mr. H. G. Benson, Castlereagh-street, as previously advertised in HERALD.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
will be positively sold, without reserve,
whether it is wet or fine,
Horse, Cart, and Harness,
Groceries, &c.

In the Estate of J. T. Lyttle, Botany Road, close to the Railway Bridge.

J. B. NORTH and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the trustees to sell by auction, THIS DAY,
The stock of a grocery shop, together with a good staunch quiet horse, grocer's cart and harness, in capital condition.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, March 31st, 1870.

Auction Rooms, 143, Pitt-street.

Antique Articles, Revolvers, &c.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, March 31st, 1870, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Revolver rifles, spy-glass, sword, revolvers, saloon pistols, cabinets, very large musical box, violin, bowie knife and sword, sundry nicknacs, as per advertisement March 30th.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, March 31, 1870.

Auction Rooms, 143, Pitt-street.

Double-blade Pocket Knives, Leather Portmanteaus, Fancy Goods, &c.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at his Rooms, on THURSDAY, March 31, 1870, at 11 o'clock precisely,
One case double-bladed pen and pocket knives
Two cases superior leather portmanteaus
Two cases fancy goods.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY.

On account of whom it may concern.
Damaged.

PEEK and FRERICHS will sell by auction, at the Exchange Auction Rooms, 273, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
25 small mats sugar.
Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY, 30th March.

To Parties Furnishing, Dealers, and others.

Important Sale by Auction
of the whole of the
Stock-in-Trade and Effects of a
FURNITURE and UPHOLSTERY WAREHOUSE.

On the Premises, Parramatta-street, opposite Botany Road.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. are instructed by Mr. J. Smith (in consequence of his retirement from the business), to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, 9, Parramatta-street, opposite the Botany Road, THIS DAY, 30th March, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his stock-in-trade of new and second-hand furniture and effects, comprising—
Loo tables, square cedar tables
Couches covered in haircloth, leather, and American cloth
Chairs—cane seat, haircloth, and morocco
Children's chairs and American chairs
Bookcases, sideboards
Chiffonieres, deal tables
Chests of drawers, washstands
Wardrobe
Toilet and pier glasses
Tubular and solid iron bedsteads
Palliasses, mattresses, feather pillows, &c.
Handsome mahogany state bedstead
Engravings, ornaments, books
Glass, china, and earthenware
Brussels and tapestry carpets, oilcloth, &c.
Shower and sponge baths
Carpenters' benches, ladders, &c.
Also,
A rosewood cottage pianoforte by Stoddart.

N.B.—The whole to be sold without reserve.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 31st March.

Boots and Shoes. Boots and Shoes.
Just landed, in splendid order, ex Bruckley Castle, of the celebrated make of L. Leonberg.

To the Trade, Merchants, Country Buyers, and others.

MR. M. MOLONY is favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, in his Rooms, No. 239, George-street North, next the Bank of Australasia, on THURSDAY next, the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
An invoice of new and seasonable goods, just landed in first-rate order, ex Bruckley Castle, comprising
Women's cloth goloshed, T.P.H.
Ditto kid M.H., toes and wings
Gents' calf wellingtons
Children's 4 to 6 patent balmorals
Maids' 1 to 2 levant hungarians
Ditto ditto ditto persians
Girls' 7 to 10 ditto mock balmorals
Ditto ditto kid hungarian fancy
Children's 5 to 6-ditto, T.P.H.
&c., &c., &c.
Terms, liberal, at sale.
Time—11 o'clock prompt.

Important to Island Buyers.
Turkey Madder, Chrome, and Fancy Pockets.

WEDNESDAY, March 30th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock prompt,
G in diamond,
21-23—3 cases, each 160 dozen Turkey madder, chrome, fancy, and sporting pockets.
No reserve. Terms, cash.

Imperative Sale of New and Seasonable Drapery.

Just landed ex Sattara.

WEDNESDAY, March 30th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Without reserve,
37 packages, comprising

8-4 to 12-4 white blankets	Men's white shirts
Ditto, blue and scarlet	Byzantine ditto
Plain and fancy winceys	Crimean ditto
French merinoes	Black cloth sacs
Coloured and black coburgs	Ditto ditto vests and trousers
Scarlet and self-coloured flannels	Men's pilot reefers
Saxony and Welsh ditto	Boys' and youths' ditto
Crimean ditto	Reversible sacs
Fancy reps and serges	Doeskin trousers
Gambroons	Elastic belts and braces
Prints and ginghams	Men's brown half-hose
Silk umbrellas	Ditto L. W. half-hose
Cotton and gingham ditto	Waterproof coats
Scarlet nap cloth	Flannel undershirts
Black and coloured mantle cloths	Yankee felt hats
	Men's and boys' cloth caps
10-4 meltons and coatings	Railway rugs.
Rough hollands	

Terms, liberal, at sale.

Light-ground Crimeans
Ditto Shepherds and Rob Roy.

Ex Rangatira, from Melbourne.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
1 case, 22 dozen light-ground crimeans
1 case, 16 dozen Shepherd and Rob Roy ditto.
Terms at sale.

BULK ALE AND PORTER.

For Positive Sale, to close accounts.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on FRIDAY, April 1st, at 11 o'clock,
60 hogsheads ale.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Particulars at sale.
Terms, liberal.

WEDNESDAY, 30th March.

MUNTZ PATENT METALS.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Moneta, Wilson, master, from Glasgow.

Damaged by sea water.

PEEK and FRERICHS are instructed to sell by auction, at the Exchange Auction Rooms, 273, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

			cwt	qr.	lb.
C. P. & Co.	515—1 case Muntz metal, 16 oz.		5	0	2
	523—1 ditto ditto ditto, 16 ditto		5	0	4½
	525—1 ditto ditto ditto, 18 ditto		5	0	2
	528—1 ditto ditto ditto, 18 ditto		5	0	3
	532—1 ditto ditto ditto, 18 ditto		5	0	3
	533—1 ditto ditto ditto, 18 ditto		5	0	2
	526—1 ditto ditto ditto, 18 ditto		5	0	4

Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.
Preserved Fish, Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, &c.

An invoice of Superior Goods, now landing.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on FRIDAY, April 1st, at 11 o'clock,
320 cases of new goods,
Particulars in morning's issue.
Terms, liberal.

Kent Hops.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on FRIDAY, April 1st, at 11 o'clock,
7 pockets prime Kent hops.
Terms, liberal

Preliminary.

The Entire Cargo of Congou Teas, ex Hieronimus, from Foo Chow,
Comprising
1832 Chests Kaisow Congou
2801 Half-chests ditto
800 Boxes ditto
200 Boxes Scented Orange Pekoe.

For Positive Sale, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY next, April 1st, under instructions from Messrs. A. Tange and Co.

*** Special care has been bestowed in the selection of these Teas, which will be found, on inspection, to possess such qualities as will ensure their being sought after throughout this season.
Muster Packages are now landing, and will be on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, where intending purchasers may liquor them prior to the Sale.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. A. Tange and Co. to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, April 1st, at 11 o'clock,
The entire cargo of the barque HIERONIMUS, from Foo Chow, comprising
5633 packages congou teas.

The qualities comprising this cargo range from good common to fine congous; and the importers describe them as being similar to the best numbers in the famous Emma cargo of 1868.
Full particulars in future issue.
Terms, liberal.

The Entire Cargo of the Guiding Star.

Just arrived with
500 tons
SUGAR.
A very fine and complete assortment of—
White and Yellow Mauritius Crystals
Fine ditto ditto Counters
Brown Mauritius Counters and Bright Rations, and Bourbon Counter and Ration Sugars,
ALL IN SMALL BAGS,
For Positive Sale by Auction.
Under instructions from the Importers, Messrs. M'Donald Smith, and Co.,
WEDNESDAY, 30th MARCH.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. M'Donald, Smith, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 30th March, at 11 o'clock,
The entire cargo of the Guiding Star, just arrived with
200 tons Mauritius sugars and
300 ditto Bourbon sugars,
all in small mats, and admirably suited for present requirements.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

To Photographers, Druggists, and others.

Hyposulphite of Soda.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from Messrs. Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, the 30th March, at half-past 10 o'clock,
20 casks, each 1 cwt., hyposulphite of soda.
With all faults, if any.
Terms at sale.

Epsom Salts.

To Grocers, Druggists, Storekeepers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, the 30th March, at half-past 10 o'clock,
10 cases Epsom salts, 2 dozen boxes.
Terms at sale.

To Wine Merchants, Shippers, and others.

For Positive Unreserved Sale.

250 Cases Claret.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 30th March, at half-past 10 o'clock,
250 cases St. Julien claret.
No reserve. Terms at sale.

CHAMOIS SKINS.

To Saddlers, Ironmongers, Grocers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, the 30th March, at half-past 10 o'clock,
1 bale chamois skins, assorted sizes.
Terms at sale.

HOWARD'S QUININE.

For Sale by Auction, THIS DAY.

To Druggists, Chemists, Shippers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock,
1 case, containing 100 1-oz. bottles Howard's quinine.
Terms at sale.

On THURSDAY, 31st March, at 11 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

Attractive Sale by Auction,
Ex Bruckley Castle.

20 PACKAGES PERFUMERY.
From the celebrated houses of Piesse and Lubin, and Phillipson and Co.

To Perfumers, Hairdressers, Wholesale Warehousemen, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 31st March, at 11 o'clock,
20 packages perfumery, consisting of—
Assorted perfumes
Bear's marrow
Castor oil pomade, glycerine pomade
Macassar oil, marrow oil
Rosemary oil, odonto dentrifice
Coral dentrifice, camphorated chalk
French curling cream, Saunders's rouge
Marking ink, tooth brushes
Brown Windsor soap, perfumed sand balls
Violet powder, rose powder, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

S. S. ISLAND PRODUCE.

Tortoiseshell
Cocoanut Oil
Cobra.

The Cargo of the Rose and Thistle, from the S. S. Islands.
For Sale at Campbell's Wharf,
THURSDAY MORNING,
At half-past 10 o'clock.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at Campbell's Wharf, on THURSDAY, 31st March, at half-past 10 o'clock,
The cargo of the Rose and Thistle, just arrived from the S. S. Islands, consisting of—
About 1200 lbs. tortoiseshell
Tons cocoanut oil
Tons cobra.
Terms at sale.

[On FRIDAY, April 1, at 11 o'clock.

At the Bank Auction Rooms, George-street.

10 Cases ACCOUNT BOOKS
15 Cases LETTER and NOTE PAPER
ENVELOPES, COPY BOOKS
16 DRUMS PRINTING INK
14 CASES CUTLERY, FANCY GOODS, &c.

For Imperative Unreserved Sale.

To Stationers, Booksellers, Storekeepers, Cutlers, Fancy Warehousemen, Ironmongers, Dealers, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, George-street, on FRIDAY, April 1, at 11 o'clock prompt,
A large and varied assortment of
Account books, every variety
Letter and note paper, envelopes
Copy and exercise books, penholders and pencils
Story books, crayons, pens, nibs
16 drums superior printing ink
Pocket and pen knives (stag, pearl, ivory, tortoiseshell)
Sportsman's knives (ivory and stag)
Castrating knives, carving knives and forks
Steel spurs, chamois skins, corkscrews
B. M. quart pots, saw files
A splendid assortment of real meerschaum pipes, straight and bent, 0 to 4, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Important Sale of Drapery and Clothing.

Now landing ex Hawkesbury and other ships.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, &c.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, TO-MORROW and FRIDAY, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, each day,
A large and select assortment, viz.,
Fine Aberdeen winceys and chambrays
Shirtings and shepherds' plaids
Striped and plain camlets
French cashmeres and merinoes
Fine wincey skirts, quilted silk bottoms
Ditto French merino, ditto ditto
Nursery diapers
Damasks and damask cloths
Cambric handkerchiefs, ½, ¾, and ⅞
Imitation Welsh and anti-rheumatic flannels
Fine cream forfars, 32 to 40 inches
Dutch and stair carpets
Velvet, ribbons, ladies' stays
Purple pads and fancies, &c., &c.
GENT.'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
Gent.'s fine dark super doe suits
Ditto super Witney Gladstone coats
Ditto ditto doe trousers and vests
Ditto fine black cloth sacs
Ditto super pilot reefing jackets
Ditto fancy doeskins
Ditto crimean and victorian shirts
Ditto white shirts, W. and B., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

BLANKETS.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street,
10 bales blankets, viz:—
Mediums, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, and 11-4
Extra mediums, ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto
Supers, ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto
Gentian and scarlet blankets
Grey ditto
Worsted rugs
Railway ditto, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Moneta, Wilson, master, from Glasgow.

Damaged by sea water.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
The following, viz:—
L D & Co, in diamond, S outside,
16 (—9 packages venetian carpeting, slightly damaged
3 ditto ditto, much ditto
12 (—5 ditto fancy coir matting, slightly ditto
3 ditto ditto, much ditto.
Terms, cash.

IN THE ESTATE OF MR. GEORGE WILSON, OF RYDE, FARMER.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by the official assignee, Frederick Humphery, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 31st day of March, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
A small farm on the main road, adjoining the property of James Farnell, Esq., M.L.A., containing 3 acres 3 roods 13 perches, bounded on the east by Mattis's Road.

The improvements consist of a stone-built cottage, 30 feet x 15 feet, with loft over, verandah in front, roof shingled. A slab building used as kitchen, cart-shed, &c. Part of the land is trenched and planted with orange and summer fruit trees in bearing; well of water. The whole enclosed by a substantial fence.
Terms at sale.

THE SUBURBS OF ST. LEONARDS.

A BLOCK OF TEN ACRES,
On the High Land Overlooking the
HARBOUR and CITY.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 31st of March, at 11 o'clock,
All that parcel of land, comprising 10 acres, being the one-half of Charles Robertson's grant of 20 acres, commencing at the north-east corner of Bardwell's 20 acres, and bounded on the south by that land, bearing westerly 9 chains; on the west by a line at right angles with the last line, bearing northerly 12 chains, to Zahel's 5 acres; on the north by that line and a continued line, bearing east 9 chains to Nathan's 20 acres; and on the east by that land, bearing southerly 12 chains to the point of commencement,—excepting out of the above so much of a road from St. Leonards to Middle Harbour as passes through the said block of 10 acres.

Title, a grant by purchase from the Crown.

FIRST-CLASS BUILDING SITES, ROCKHAMPTON.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, Sydney, on THURSDAY, the 31st March, at 11 o'clock,
Two very choice allotments of land in the town of Rockhampton, purchased from the Government in 1860.
Lot 1 contains 32 perches, being No. 7 of section 63, having a frontage of 66 feet to Quay-street, 100 feet wide, which separates it from the river. The depth of the allotment is 132 feet to a lane at the rear, which divides it from business premises now or lately in the occupation of Messrs. Hendrick and Livermore. The offices and warehouses of the A. S. N. Company are a little higher up the town in the same street. The land commands a fine view of the river, is level, and free from any natural impediments to the immediate erection of shops and dwellings.
Lot 2 contains half an acre, is a corner allotment, which might be subdivided into 6 or 8 lots to advantage. The frontage is 198 feet, to Fitzroy-street, 132 feet to Denison-street. It is No. 10 of section 42 on the Government plan. On the north-east side it is bounded by a lane parallel with Denison-street, 132 feet to its junction with Fitzroy-street.

WEDNESDAY, 30th March.

IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE SALE of CITY and SUBURBAN COUNTRY FREEHOLD PROPERTIES by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 30th March,

DARLING POINT, Darling Point Road.—Bank-street, with water frontages.	5 choice blocks of land, situate at Darling Point, in the most eligible positions, adjoining the residences of Henry Mort, Esq., A. C. Willis, Esq., and C. Gedye, Esq., being the residue of the unsold portion of the Eastbourne Estate.
KENT AND CRESCENT STREETS.	Splendid block of freehold property, corner of Kent and Crescent streets, now in the occupation of Mrs. Hayes.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO.

Preliminary Notice.
DARLING POINT.

THE EASTBOURNE ESTATE,
comprising
CHOICE BLOCKS OF LAND
fronting
DARLING POINT ROAD
and
DOUBLE BAY.
Title unquestionable. Terms at sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock THIS DAY, the 30th March,
The residue of the unsold portion of the EASTBOURNE ESTATE, full particulars of which will be shortly published.

DARLING POINT.

CHOICE ALLOTMENTS OF LAND,
fronting
DARLING POINT ROAD
and
BANK-STREET,
being the residue of the unsold portion of
THE EASTBOURNE ESTATE.

TITLE unquestionable. Terms at Sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 30th March,
The following choice blocks of land situate at
DARLING POINT.
LOT 1. All that block of land situate on the east side of Darling Point Road, between the properties of Henry Mort, Esq., and J. Harrison Esq., having about 190 feet frontage to the Darling Point Road, by a depth of about 190 feet to the Adelaide Road.
This block of land will be offered in 3 allotments of about 60 feet each. It commands a lovely view, and as a whole would form a very charming site for a
A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENCE.
LOT 2. All that block of land having a frontage of about 140 feet to BANK-STREET, by a depth of about 125 feet.
*** This block adjoins the residence of A. C. Willis, Esq., and commands an uninterrupted lovely view
LOT 3. All that block of land adjoining Lot 2, having a frontage of 100 feet to BANK-STREET, by a depth of about 125 feet.
LOT 4. All that block of land adjoining Lot 3, having a frontage of 70 feet to Bank-street, by a depth of about 125 feet.
*** This allotment adjoins Eastbourne, the residence of C. Gedye, Esq., and is particularly well adapted for a villa residence.
LOT 5. All that block of land, bounded on the north by a private road from Mount Adelaide to the waters of Double Bay, on the east by the waters of Double Bay, on the south in part by the boundary of Eastbourne, and on the west by Mount Adelaide.

This choice block of land has a VERY LARGE WATER FRONTAGE, and commands most splendid views of the harbour and surrounding scenery. The great depth of the land, about 286 feet, affords ample scope for the erection of a good house, and the properties immediately surround it secure for it a privacy most desirable to those who seek a retreat from the bustle of the city.
Plan on view at MORT'S ROOMS.

IMPERATIVE SALE.

SPLENDID BLOCK OF FREEHOLD PROPERTY, CORNER OF KENT AND CRESCENT STREETS, now in the occupation of Mrs. Hayes.

TITLE Unquestionable. TERMS at Sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions from the MORTGAGEES to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 30th March,
That valuable block of freehold property, situate at the corner of
KENT AND CRESCENT STREETS,
built of stone and brick, cemented, with slated roof, containing
On the ground floor—
Shop, private entrance to house, three rooms and kitchen, with gateway.
On first floor—
Five good rooms, lumber-room, and bath-room.
On second floor—
Five good rooms.

This is a most substantial and capacious property, particularly well adapted for a boarding-house. It is now let at the remarkably low rent of £130 PER ANNUM, and can be recommended as AN UNDENIABLE GOOD CITY FREEHOLD INVESTMENT.

Peremptory Sale.

CITY OF SYDNEY.

Capital business STORES in CLARENCE-STREET, No. 54 and No. 56, near ERSKINE-STREET, one recently occupied by Mr. Dunnicliff, the other in the occupation of the Kerosene Company.
Title unquestionable. Terms at sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, 6th April,
Those first-class extensive business Stores, situated in
CLARENCE-STREET,
Nos. 54 and 56, one of which has been recently occupied by Mr. Dunnicliff, the other is in the occupation of the Kerosene Company.
The buildings are of brick, on stone foundations, with slated roofs, with additional accommodation at the rear of galvanized iron.
The Stores extend from Clarence-street to York-lane. They are most faithfully built, and particularly well adapted for business purposes.

Particular attention is directed to this sale, the position of the Stores, and the character of the building being such as to ensure to a purchaser a SURE and REMUNERATIVE INVESTMENT.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO-STREET.

2 CHOICE ALLOTMENTS of LAND, adjoining St. Kilda House.
TITLE unquestionable. TERMS at sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 6th April,
Those 2 choice allotments of land situate in
WOOLLOOMOOLOO-STREET,
close to Palmer-street, each having a frontage of 20 feet to Woolloomooloo-street by 120 feet in depth to St. Kilda-lane, and partly enclosed with close paling fence.
These allotments adjoin St. Kilda House, are in excellent position, and being in the market for bona fide sale are well worth the attention of those in search of
REALLY GOOD BUILDING SITES.

Day of Sale, WEDNESDAY, 30th March.

Postponed in consequence of the inclemency of the weather.

DAWSON and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Rooms, 246, Pitt-street,
VALUABLE COUNTRY, SUBURBAN, and TOWN PROPERTIES.
LOT 1.—30 acres of land, HOMEBUSH, NEAR SYDNEY, within a quarter of a mile of the HOMEBUSH RAILWAY STATION.
LOT 2.—House and land at MUSWELLBROOK, a really valuable property, let to a respectable tenant at a good rental.
LOT 3.—House and land at ABERDEEN, also a first-class property, and let at a good rental to a respectable tenant.
LOT 4.—The estate of BAW BAW, 4 miles from GOULBURN, occupying a MOST ELIGIBLE POSITION, and well adapted for a gentleman's residence.
LOT 5.—527 acres 2 roods and 9 perches of FIRST-CLASS AGRICULTURAL LAND, adjoining the Baw Baw Estate, and situated in a very desirable position.
LOT 6.—WINGELLO HOUSE and GROUNDS, a most desirable family residence, commanding an extensive frontage to the main Southern Road.
LOT 7.—3 acres 1 rood 20 perches of Land, at BRINGELLY.
DAWSON and CO., Auctioneers, 246, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Valuable piece of Land situate at
HOMEBUSH, near SYDNEY.

TITLE—For particulars apply to Messrs. Holdsworth and Brown, solicitors, &c., Pitt-street, Sydney.

DAWSON and CO. are favoured with instructions from Joseph Roberts, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 246, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The following valuable suburban property, situate as above.
All that piece or parcel of land known as Ferguson's grant, containing by admeasurement 30 acres, more or less, same being fenced and improved by being partially cultivated.

The Auctioneers need scarcely comment on the very desirable situation of the above property. It has a frontage to the Concord Road, and is within a quarter-of-a-mile of the Homebush Railway Station. Its eligible position for BUILDING SITES should alone render it very valuable.

Terms at sale.

LAND AT BRINGELLY.

DAWSON and Co. are instructed by the Trustees of the late Joseph Roberts, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A parcel of land, containing 3 acres 1 rood and 20 perches, more or less, situate at Bringelly.
There is permanent water on this land; indeed, the late Mr. Roberts only bought it so as to secure the constant supply of water for a property contiguous.
Full particulars may be had on application at the Rooms of
DAWSON AND CO.
Terms at sale.
Title unquestionable.

Particulars of Messrs. HOLDSWORTH and BROWN, Solicitors, Pitt-street, Sydney.

POSTPONEMENT OF AUCTION SALE.

DAWSON and CO. beg to notify that, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, the SALE of LAND and HOUSES, advertised for THIS DAY, has been POSTONED until WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant.
246, Pitt-street, Sydney, 21st March.

Choice Country Property.

To Gentlemen in quest of a desirable Country Residence.

WINGELLO HOUSE AND GROUNDS.

For Positive Sale, by order of the Mortgagee.

DAWSON and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 246, Pitt-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Wingello House and grounds, situate at Wingello, on the Great Southern Road, formerly known as the White Horse Hotel. Wingello House contains 21 rooms, besides cellar, kitchen, and store and coach house. There is also a 13-stalled stable, with loft, &c.
With the house will be sold 110 acres, more or less, of first-class land, all fenced, and containing an orchard well stocked with fruit trees.
For a country residence, Wingello House would prove a most desirable property, and the Auctioneers would strongly recommend it to the notice of gentlemen in search of such a property.

If required, the Auctioneers could arrange with the owner of the adjoining property for the purchaser of Wingello House and Grounds to rent about 1000 acres of land on reasonable terms.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Title unquestionable. Terms at sale.

For Positive Sale.

VALUABLE ESTATE,
Occupying a most convenient and advantageous position, close to the City of GOULBURN,
known as
BAW BAW,
situate on the Wollondilly River, comprising 1260 Acres splendid Land, having a river frontage of one mile, the distance from Goulburn being about four miles, well watered by the Wollondilly River, the Green Gully, and other creeks. The Improvements consist of a stone Cottage of 7 rooms, in good repair, with outbuildings, milking, and stockyards, good garden, cultivation paddocks of 80 acres, and two grazing paddocks, containing respectively 600 and 60 acres, both enclosed by a nearly new two-railed fence in perfect order. The land is undulating, opening into good flats, with a good proportion of apple-tree amongst the timber.

DAWSON and CO. have received instructions from the trustees of the late J. J. Moore, Esq., to offer for sale by public auction (unless previously disposed of privately), THIS DAY, at their Rooms, 246, Pitt-street, Sydney,
The above valuable estate.
Baw Baw is beautifully situated on the Wollondilly River, of which it commands a long view, and would form a delightful residence in the salubrious climate of Goulburn.
Title, unquestionable.
Terms, liberal.

HUNTER RIVER DISTRICT.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

At the Rooms, 246, Pitt-street, Sydney.
By Order of Peter Doyle, Esq.

TOWN OF MUSWELLBROOK
TOWN OF ABERDEEN.

DAWSON and CO. are favoured with instructions from Peter Doyle, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The following valuable town properties:—
Lot 1.—All that portion of land, situate at South Muswellbrook, having a frontage of 66 feet to Sydney-street and one of 297 feet to Mitchell-street, bounded at the back by the Hunter River, and on the south-west by Bowman's land. IMPROVEMENTS: Upon this land there is erected a stone cottage containing 6 rooms, substantially built of 18-inch stone, the fittings of which are of very best cedar; verandahs on three sides; kitchen and servant's room detached, with verandah; stable, coach-house, harness-room and hay-loft, with other convenient premises; the whole enclosed by a good paling fence. These improvements have only been a few years erected. The property is at present let to a respectable tenant at a good rental, and will be sold subject to his occupancy, which is from year to year, and terminable by the giving of 3 months' notice to quit. THE HOUSE IS WITHIN FIVE MINUTES' WALK OF THE MUSWELLBROOK RAILWAY STATION.
Lot 2.—All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Aberdeen, containing by admeasurement 10 acres, more or less, being lots 1 to 4 of section 18; each lot contains 2½ acres, the whole being enclosed by a good substantial 4-railed fence. IMPROVEMENTS: Erected on this property is a good substantial 5-roomed stone House, with a passage and space for 2 large rooms in the upper part of the house, the floor being already laid. There are also a detached brick-built kitchen and servants' room, stable, coach-house, washhouse, hayloft, stockyard, &c., &c., the whole of the improvements being only some 4½ years old. The property is bounded by the Great Northern Road on one side, and on the other three sides by a road one chain wide. The river Hunter flows in front of, and is within five minutes' walk of the house. The railway passes close to the property, the station being only a short distance off.

N.B.—The auctioneers invite intending purchasers to inspect the above properties. They deem it unnecessary to dilate upon the special advantages the properties possess, being satisfied that on inspection the advantages cannot fail to appear.
Title unquestionable.
Terms at sale.

BURWOOD.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

WELL-FINISHED BRICK-BUILT COTTAGE, fronting the PARRAMATTA ROAD, adjoining the grounds attached to the RESIDENCE of Mr. JOHN DAWSON, Solicitor, Pitt-street, and now in the occupation of Mr. THEW.
It contains verandah back and front, passage, 4 rooms and kitchen, with extensive stabling, good yard, well of water, &c., at the rear.
The land has a frontage of 60 feet to the PARRAMATTA ROAD, with a depth of 198 feet.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 1st April, at 11 o'clock,
The above-described cottage and land, PARRAMATTA ROAD, BURWOOD.

Plan at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

O'CONNELL, NEAR BATHURST.

That well-known
FIRST-CLASS AGRICULTURAL AND GRAZING ESTATE,
SIDMOUTH VALLEY,
containing nearly 3000 Acres of rich land, situated in and having an extensive frontage to the FISH RIVER, about twenty miles from the Town of BATHURST, and within three miles of a proposed Station on the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
A large portion of the Land is fenced, and subdivided into Paddocks, and the Improvements at the Homestead comprise,
A SUBSTANTIAL BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, containing seven rooms, with detached kitchen, laundry, 5-stalled stable, hay loft, large shed, &c., and every other convenience requisite for the RESIDENCE of a GENTLEMAN'S FAMILY.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from J. W. Lowe, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, the 1st APRIL next, at 11 o'clock,
The above valuable and highly improved freehold estate, O'CONNELL near BATHURST; full particulars of which may be obtained and plan inspected, on application at the Rooms, Pitt-street.
Terms at sale.

FOR POSITIVE SALE, BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

BLIGH DISTRICT.

HARRISON and JONES have been instructed by the Mortgagee to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, 13th April, 1870, at 12 o'clock,

Lot 1.	UPPER BOURBAH and UPPER MERRI MERRI, situated on the Merri Merri Creek, with 5524 mixed sheep, more or less.
Lot 2.	NEW GERALGAMBONE, on the Castlereagh River, with 250 head mixed cattle.
Lot 3.	BOORANDAH, on the Marthaguy Creek, unstocked.

These valuable blocks form the justly celebrated Stations of the late Michael Hasley, Esq.

Full particulars in Saturday's HERALD, or on application to HARRISON and JONES, Sydney.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1459779

FUNERALS.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JOHN LAMBERT AFFREY are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved DAUGHTER, Alice May; to move from his residence, 36, Macquarie-street South, TO-MORROW (Thursday) MORNING, at half-past 8 o'clock. C. KINSELA and SONS, Undertakers, 118, South Head Road, near Crown-street, 337, George-street South, opposite Christ Church, and 363, Sussex-street South, near Oddfellows' Hall.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JAMES O'MEALLY are invited to attend the funeral of his deceased SON John, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON; to move from his residence, Macquarie street, off Campbell-street, at half-past 3 o'clock. T. DIXON and SON, Undertakers, South Head Road.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, and RICHMOND RAILWAYS.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION, GOULBURN. POSTPONED TO 31st MARCH.

Live Stock and Implements to and from the Show will be conveyed by the ordinary trains, as under:—
To the show, if not for sale, FREE
From the show, if unsold, FREE
From the show, if sold, FULL RATES.
To be loaded and unloaded by owners, conveyed at owners' risk, and subject to the usual conditions.
JOHN SUTHERLAND, Commissioner for Railways.
Department of Public Works, Railway Branch, Sydney, 22nd March, 1870.

GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, and RICHMOND RAILWAYS.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION, GOULBURN. POSTPONED TO 31st MARCH.

Excursion Tickets at single fare for the double journey will be issued at all Stations for Goulburn on 30th and 31st instant, available for return on any day up to and including 2nd April.
(Signed) JOHN SUTHERLAND, Commissioner for Railways.
Department of Public Works, Railway Branch, Sydney, 22nd March, 1870.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, March 23rd, 1870.

TENDERS FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND SUPPLIES.—Tenders are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, a file of which is kept at every Police Office in the colony.
No tender will be taken into consideration unless the terms of the notice are strictly complied with.
The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Dates to which tenders can be received at this office.
Erection of a Telegraph Station, at Balranald Erection of a Bridge at Mulwarra Ponds Materials for Maitland Gaol Purchase of Old Iron, Newcastle.	11 o'clock a.m. on Tuesday, 5th April.
GREAT NORTHERN ROAD. 2nd District. Contract 1-70—South Extension, Red Hill 2-70—Intervals at the Furrows 3-70—From Mail Station, Bendemeer North 4-70—Clay Holes, North of Bendemeer 5-70—Poison Swamp Bridge to Contract 21 6-70—North of barley field Sideling Repairs Goonoo Goonoo Bridge South. Erection of a Kitchen, Watch-house, Port Macquarie Erection of a Bridge, Swallow Creek, road Bathurst to Ophir. ARALUEN AND BRAIDWOOD ROAD. Contract 1-70—Braidwood to Bell's Creek CLYDE ROAD. Contract 1-70—Braidwood to Sugar Loaf 2-70—Sugar Loaf to Nelligen.	11 o'clock a.m. on Tuesday, 12th April.
Supply of Iron Signals—Distance and Station Erection of a Court House, Gunnedah Erection of a Bridge, Mackay's Creek, road Young to Wagga Wagga.	11 o'clock a.m. on Tuesday, 19th April.
ROAD GOULBURN TO QUEANBEYAN. Contract 1-70—At Tiranna Church 2-70—Near Day's Inn 3-70—South Day's Inn 4-70—West Tarago Bridge 5-70—At 21st Mile Post, Frost's Fence 6-70—Junction Boro and Queanbeyan Roads, at Skinner's Flats 7-70—Tarago New Road, on 4th Mile 8-70—Tarago New Road, on 2nd and 3rd Mile 9-70—Bungendore Plain 10-70—Brooke's Hill.	11 o'clock a.m., on Tuesday, 3rd May.

JOHN SUTHERLAND.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY. Office, 129, Pitt-street, Sydney.

MARINE INSURANCES effected at lowest current rates of premium, particulars of which can be obtained at the office.
Policies to Great Britain granted in triplicate, and made payable in London, if required.
HENRY T. FOX, Manager.

AUSTRALASIAN INSURANCE COMPANY FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.

Head Office—Collins-street, Melbourne.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies on every description of insurable interest, on lowest current terms. Marine losses made payable in India, China, London, or any of the Company's Colonial Agencies.
MONTEFIORE and MONTEFIORE, Gresham-street, next Exchange.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY. Established 1849.

MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE.

PROFITS BELONG EXCLUSIVELY TO MEMBERS.

Persons assuring their Lives should consider what SECURITY the Institution they select has to offer.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE SOCIETY IN 1869:

The Sum assured amounts to	£4,000,000
The Gross Income exceeds	£180,000
The Accumulated Funds exceed	£602,000
Reversionary Bonus declared	£458,000
Claims paid to Members	£200,000
Reserve Fund	£50,000

THE ASSETS OF THE ASSURANCE FUND AMOUNTED TO 70 PER CENT. OF THE ENTIRE ASSURANCE PREMIUMS RECEIVED BY THE SOCIETY.

THE SOCIETY HAS UPWARDS OF 9000 MEMBERS.

The Quinquennial Report, showing the Society's state and progress, prospectuses, and forms of proposal, may be had, or will be sent, post free, on application at the office, or to any of the Society's agents.
By order of the Board,
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.
Principal Office, New Pitt-street, Sydney, 25th September, 1869.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA grants indefeasible Policies of Life Assurance, Annuity, and Endowments. Principal Office, 247, George-street, Sydney.

NORWICH UNION FIRE OFFICE, Established 1821. Paid-up capital, £550,000. Lowest rates. Losses promptly settled in Sydney. 235, Pitt-street. ROBERT SEMPILL, Agent.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE CO. (Limited.) Chief Office—35, Cornhill, London. Paid up Capital, £250,000. W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent, 96, Pitt-street.

NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE CO. of S. A. W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent, 96, Pitt-street.

LONDON and LANCASHIRE Fire and Life Insurance Co.'s. W. H. Mackenzie, un., agent, 96, Pitt-street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF SYDNEY allows INTEREST on DEPOSITS at the rate of—
6 per cent. per annum, payable in 12 months
5 ditto ditto, ditto 6 ditto
4 ditto ditto, ditto 3 ditto.
By order of the Directors,
C. G. D'ALBEDYHLL, Manager.

SYDNEY AND SUBURBAN OMNIBUS COMPANY. (Limited)

Capital .. .. .. £30,000.
(With power to increase if necessary),
In Thirty Thousand Shares of One Pound sterling each.
A deposit of Two Shillings and Sixpence per Share to be paid on application, and the remainder on Allotment. NO LIABILITY TO BE INCURRED BEYOND THE AMOUNT PAID-UP FOR EACH SHARE.

ONLY TEN THOUSAND SHARES WILL BE ISSUED AT PRESENT.

PROVISIONAL BOARD.
CHAIRMAN: Alexander Learmonth, Esq.
DIRECTORS: R. G. Reading, Esq. George A. Mansfield, Esq. Edward R. Fairfax, Esq. Randolph Nott, Esq.
SOLICITORS: Messrs. Allen, Bowden, and Allen.
BANKERS: The City Bank.
SECRETARY: Mr. Alfred Chandler.
Temporary Offices: 127, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Vide Prospectus in HERALD of 29th March.

Applications for shares to be made on or before the 30th day of April to the Secretary, at the Company's temporary offices, 127, Pitt-street North, Sydney, from whom forms of application and all further information can be obtained.

THE BOWENFELS COAL MINING COMPANY. (Registered. Limited Liability.)

Capital, £60,000, in 60,000 Shares, of £1 each. Five Shillings Deposit, upon application; and Calls of Five Shillings at intervals of Six Months.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS:
The Honorable Sir James Martin, Q.C., M.P., Sydney.
James Byrnes, Esq., M.P., Parramatta.
John Lucas, Esq., J.P., Sydney.
Angus Mackay, Esq., M.P., Victoria.
E. N. Emmett, Esq., Sydney.
Patrick Higgins, Esq., Bowenfels.
John Mackenzie, Esq., Bowenfels.
Thomas Wilton, Esq., Bathurst.
With power to add to their number.
BANKERS: The Australian Joint Stock Banking Company, George-street, Sydney.
SOLICITORS: Messrs. Stephen and Stephen, Pitt-street, Sydney.
SECRETARY: E. N. Emmett, Esq., Greville's Rooms, George-street, Sydney.

This Company is formed to work 1148 acres of land, for Coal, situated at Lithgow Valley, Bowenfels; which contains a seam of coal 10½ feet in thickness, that can be worked by open cuttings, or tunnels above the line of Railway, and immediately contiguous to it, while to connect the tunnels with the rails a short Governmental side-line will be made.

The coal of this mine is of equal quality with the best Welsh, and consequently equal to that of any Australian yet worked, whilst the mine itself is admirably situated for commanding a large and profitable trade.

The facilities offered by the close contact of the mine with the railway present to the proposed Company a field of enterprise of extraordinary extent and profit. The supply of the metropolis alone, with the large demand created by its many manufacturing industries, and for domestic purposes, would, in itself, constitute a large trade; but to this must be added the consumption of the extensive and increasing suburbs which surround the city, as well as the large and populous towns east and west of the mine, upon the line of railway; and, in addition to these, (as soon as the Darling Harbour quay is completed, and which is now let under contract by the Government) will be the extensive demand arising from shipping frequenting the port—in itself a large, distinct, and profitable trade.

The advantageous position of the Mine, permitting its being worked by level cuttings above the line of railways saves the great expense of pumping and winding machinery; and the great thickness of the coal seam ensures a rapid and continuous supply, at a minimum cost for labour and appliances, placing the Company in a position, compared with other companies, unassailable by competition, and offers a guarantee of positive success for all its operations.

The Bowenfels Mine is the natural colliery of Sydney and the Western interior; and its development, while it will meet the requirements of existing demand, will, by its immense power of supply, create a continually increasing demand by the facilities it will offer for the establishment of smelting and refining works for copper, iron, and lead, which abound in the interior, and which, for want of cheap fuel, cannot at present be profitably worked, as well as for the establishment of gasworks in the large towns adjacent to the railway.

The opening of the mine is closely associated with the present and future interests of Sydney, as there is no industry or manufacture which will not be largely benefited by a supply of coal so cheap and excellent in quality as the Company can deliver. Sydney will therefore be enabled, beyond a doubt, to consolidate and confirm its position as the chief manufacturing entrepot of the Australian Colonies.

It is almost impossible to enumerate the many interests which constitute the commercial operations lying open to the Company. From one industry alone—that of brick-making—for which purpose coal is now being used, in the vicinity of Sydney, in several fields, though it has to be carted more than four miles from the harbour, would eventually be used by all, if it could be obtained at the Newtown, Petersham, and Ashfield stations as cheaply as at the wharfs. From this source alone a demand of about 1000 tons weekly would arise; while the existing demand required by every other branch of manufacture would be monopolised by the Company, through the impossibility of any competition from other collieries—thus a field of enterprise is opened almost illimitable in extent.

The present prices of best coal, delivered to householders at the undermentioned towns on the line of railway, are as follows:—Penrith, 28s; South Creek, 28s; Richmond, 28s; Windsor, 28s; Parramatta, 25s; Homebush, 25s; Burwood, 24s; Ashfield, 24s; Petersham, 24s; Newtown, 24s; and Sydney, 22s. As the Company will be enabled to place their coal in trucks on the railway at a cost of under 3s per ton, it is manifest that a monopoly of this trade must fall to the Bowenfels Mine.

The directors are, therefore, convinced that this will be one of the best paying companies ever established in New South Wales. It is not a scheme calling for the expenditure of large sums of money for the discovery of a colliery; it presents no feature of doubt as a commercial speculation. The coal seam is proved to exist, and the market for its consumption also exists. All that is required is the application of capital and energy to convert it into a sound, permanent, and highly profitable investment, and as such the Directors confidently recommend it to the public.

The property at Bowenfels contains several seams of coal, distributed through a thickness of about 300 feet of sandstone and shale, but the only seam at present opened out is the lowest one in the series. The seam is 10½ feet in thickness, is a splint coal of most excellent quality, similar to Anvil Creek, gives out a great heat, burns to a greyish ash, has very little or no clinker, will bear carriage well, and is an excellent house fuel and steam coal; as will appear by the report of the eminent geologist, the Rev. W. B. Clarke, M.A., F.G.S., annexed to this Prospectus.

A statement is also annexed showing the quantity of coal and slack which should be obtained from working the 10½ feet seam. This mine will yield, at a moderate estimate (after allowing one-sixth for loss and waste in getting) 9,828,000 tons of round coal, exclusive of slack, which at a get and sale of 400 tons per day, would last about 82 years.

Upon adit levels being driven into the 10½ feet seam in the direction of the dotted lines, an area of about 700 acres, 6,552,000 tons of round coal of the 10½ feet seam could be won. The whole of this portion of the mine is to the rise of the proposed levels, and above water level, and at a get of 400 tons a day, would last 54½ years, requiring no drainage.

The seam of coal has an excellent conglomerate roof, which will add most materially to the cheapness of working it. It has also a very hard and smooth freestone floor.

The rocks, and seams of coal dip at a slight inclination to the north-east, and the 10½ feet seam of coal is proved on the north of the 1148 acres, by an Adit level and sinking by Mr. Thomas Brown (see letter A on plan,) on the south-east (see letter B) by Messrs. Saywell and Gareed, on the west (see letters D and E) on the land of the Company.

The promoters of this Company have secured a freehold, (Sheedy's Farm,) of 132 acres, upon which £1050 is due as a balance of purchase money; and they also hold 1016 acres by a mineral lease under the Crown Lands Act. (See plan annexed, marked A.)

The promoters propose to transfer their interests in the above properties to the Company, upon having 30,000 fully paid-up shares secured to them.

Application for shares to be made to Mr. E. N. Emmett, No. 1, Commercial Rooms, Sydney, or of any of the stock and share brokers.

Statement shewing the computed weight of Coal and Slack, by working the 10½-foot seam of coal at Bowenfels, belonging to the company, after making a most liberal allowance for loss and waste:—

Name of seam of coal	
Superficial area in statute measure. Statute acres (containing the 10½-foot seam) ..	1050
Thickness of coal seam. Feet (say, work 9 feet of it)	10½
Quantity to get in statute measure, one foot in thickness. Statute acres one foot thick ..	9450
Weight of seam per foot thick per statute acre, after allowing one-sixth for loss and waste. Tons	1300
Computed weight of the supposed workable portions (9 feet) of the 10½-foot seam of coal, after allowing one-sixth of loss and waste. Tons of round coal	9,828,000
Computed weight of the supposed workable portions (9 feet) of the 10½-foot seam of coal, after allowing one-sixth for loss and waste. Tons of slack	2,457,000
Total estimated quantity of round coal which, at a get of 400 tons per day, would last about 82 years	9,828,000
Total estimated quantity of slack, (calculated at one-fifth slack to round coal), for engine fires, coke, &c	2,457,000

Remarks on a thick Seam of Coal crossing the line of Railway in Lithgow Valley, below the Mount Clarence Zigzag.

1. This seam, which has been known to me for many years, and on which I reported in February, 1863, belongs to the lower portion of the Western section of the upper measures of the great coal field of New South Wales, of the existence of which, so far from the coast, I first became personally acquainted on 24th February, 1841—exactly, to a day, 29 years ago.

The position I thus assign to this seam is determined on the evidence offered by the presence of fossil plants and by the absence of marine fossils in the beds associated with it, as well as by the geological conditions of the accompanying strata.

Its elevation, more than 3000 feet above the sea, and its slight inclination, in no way interfere with this determination.

2. The character of the coal itself appears to be intermediate between those of the lower Newcastle beds and of the variable seams of Branxton and Anvil Creek. The specific gravity of the latter, in specimens similar to that of Lithgow Valley, is 1·303, whereas the specific gravity of patches of the seam from Sheedy's Farm at the outcrop came out 1·366, both experiments having been made at temperatures corrected to 62° F.

It is therefore, denser than the Anvil Creek coal; it also contains less sulphur; it is in part a non-caking, freely-burning coal, approaching to splint, giving out considerable heat and yielding a grey and white ash, with dark red flame.

It is jointed by thin fissures which produce a polygonal, almost prismatic, structure, coming away in large, clean, solid blocks without much slack, and therefore favourable for transport.

3. The seam has now been proved in four places, along an outcrop of more than two miles in length, and there, as well as in other spots where shafts have been sunk, its thickness has been ascertained to be from 9 to 11 feet, under a considerable area. The roof is solid, formed of a gritty sandstone or conglomerate which dips with the general incline of the beds gently to the north-east, offering facilities for coal-getting and drainage. There are in the upper part of the seam a few thin partings, which toward the southward are charged with the usual impressions of Glossopteris, Vertebraria, &c. These indicate the probability of coal over a wide extent in the ranges of this mountainous country. Shale beds, with Spirifera and other marine shells, underlie the base of the coal about 2½ miles north-westwardly.

The seam, of course, as is frequently the case, changes its character where the covering is thin or denuded, as well as its thickness; but, regarding it as developed not far from the railway, it is a magnificent coal, which promises to be equally as good on Sheedy's farm as it is in the Adit now opened for 80 yards at Eskbank, the neighbouring estate of Mr. Thomas Brown.

4. The proximity of the Railway Station at Bowenfels, the facilities for working to advantage, and the indications of other valuable seams in the vicinity, invite attention to the locality, and offer recommendation to attempts now being made to open the western part of the coal-field to the advantage of the colony. And when it is recollected that a few miles only, to the north-west, there exist still higher seams charged with petroleum, the enterprise of working the Lithgow Valley seam will probably lead to undertakings of similar kinds in other portions of the wide spread coal deposits of the Western districts.

(Signed) W. B. CLARKE, M.A., F.G.S.
St. Leonards, 24th February, 1870.

THE BOWENFELS COAL MINING COMPANY. (REGISTERED.)

FORM OF APPLICATION.

GENTLEMEN,—I request that you will allot me —— shares in the above Company, and I hereby enclose the amount of ——, being 5s. per share deposit; and I agree to accept that or any less number that may be allotted to me, to execute the deed of association when called upon, and in all respects to abide by the terms set forth in the accompanying prospectus.
Name in full ——
Residence ——
Profession or occupation ——
Dated this —— day of ——1870.

PROSPECTUS OF THE SYDNEY MEAT PRESERVING COMPANY (LIMITED).
Temporary Offices—227, George-street, Sydney.
Capital, £25,000 in 5000 Shares of £5 each.

Five Shillings per share payable on application, and 5s per share upon allotment; and one month's notice of future calls, which are not to exceed £1 per share.

The Share List will be closed by notice in the newspapers, when the shares will be allotted in the order of application; but should more than 5000 shares be applied for previous to allotment, they will be issued pro rata.

When two-thirds of the shares are allotted, a special meeting of the shareholders will be called for the approval of the deed of settlement and the election of a Board of five Directors and two Auditors, such directors or auditors to be the holders of not less than twenty-five shares.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE:

Belt, H., Esq.	M'Lean, C. R., Esq.
Broughton, J., Esq.	Macleay, W., Esq., M.L.A.
Brown, J. L., Esq.	M'Culloch, A. H., Esq.
Brewster, J., Esq.	Manning, Sir W. M., M.L.C.
Buchanan, W. F., Esq.	Massey, R. S., Esq.
Buchanan, B., Esq.	Morris, Augustus, Esq.
Cox, Sloper, Esq.	M'Master, Duncan, Esq.
Cox, E., Esq.	M'Phillamy, J., Esq.
Christian, J. B., Esq.	Morehead, R. A., Esq.
Devlin, James, jun., Esq.	Mort, Henry, Esq.
Flood, E., Esq., M.L.A.	Newcomen, Henry, Esq.
Fraser, C. A., Esq., M.L.A.	Nowlan, J., Esq., M.L.A.
Fitzgerald, Robert, Esq.	Orr, Eben, Esq.
Gordon, the Hon. S. D., M.L.C.	Orr, James, Esq.
Hall (Cobb and Co.)	Osborne, J., Esq., M.L.A.
Hay, the Hon. John, M.L.C.	Pitt, George, Esq.
Harrison, L. M., Esq.	Rouse, George, Esq.
Hill, E., Esq.	Ridge, R., Esq.
Hill, Richard, Esq., M.L.A.	Rundle, J. B., Esq.
Holt, the Hon. T., M.L.C.	Smith, J., Esq.
Jenkins, R. L., Esq.	Stevenson, W. L., Esq.
Jones, R., Esq., jun.	Suttor, W. H., Esq., M.L.A.
King, George, Esq., M.L.A.	Town, Andrew, Esq.
King, P. G., Esq.	Vickery, E., Esq.
Lackey, John, Esq., M.L.A.	Watson, J., Esq., M.L.A.
Lamb, J. de V., Esq.	Watt, J. B., Esq.
Lawson, C., Esq.	Watt, David, Esq.
Lee, John, Esq.	White, Henry, Esq.
Lee, William, Esq.	Williams, J., J.P.
Lord, George, Esq.	

with power to add to their number.
BANKERS: Joint Stock Bank.
SOLICITORS: Messrs. Iceton and Son.
HON. SECRETARY: Jules Joubert.

1. The object proposed is the formation of a Meat Preserving Company in the vicinity of the city of Sydney.

2. The company propose to adopt a mode of preserving, the success of which has been established beyond question. It is that known as "Appert's," by which meat is boned and tinned and cooked IN VACUO. But they will also be prepared to combine with that process any other which may enable them to place the meat, with profit, in the London market in a more attractive form.

3. If the quality of the meat, the cost of labour, or the appliances and conveniences available here are considered, there is no doubt but that Sydney can, in these respects, compare favourably with any position in the colonies as a site for a Meat Preserving Company; and freights to England and India can also be engaged at as reasonable rates here as in Melbourne.

4. It is not necessary, after the publication of the very satisfactory accounts of the operations of the Melbourne, Ramornie, and other Meat Preserving Companies, to offer any detailed prospectus of the proposed company. It may, however, be stated generally that the sale of the Fat, Skins, Offal, and Bones will repay a large portion of the original cost of the stock, and bring the net price of the meat,—after allowing for the loss in taking out the bones—down to such a figure as will permit of its being laid down in the London market at a cost that will ensure a large profit.

5. Several very suitable sites for the operations of the company can be obtained at a convenient distance from Sydney; but nothing will be decided absolutely with respect to this, until after the company is formed and directors elected.

6. If a competent person, thoroughly conversant with the different modes of potting and preserving meat, cannot be found in the colonies, it is proposed to engage one in England to superintend the company's works.

Applications for shares, accompanied by a deposit of 5s per share, to be made to J. B. RUNDLE, Esq., No. 14, Barrack-street; or to the honorary secretary, 227, George-street.

SYDNEY MEAT PRESERVING COMPANY (LIMITED).
Form of Application for Shares.
I herewith enclose £ , as deposit on Shares, which I request you will allot me in the above Company, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any less number which may be allotted to me; and to pay five shillings per share on allotment, and the remainder as may be required.
Dated day of , 1870.
Name....................
Address....................
Occupation ....

THE CITY BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given that this Bank allows INTEREST to its customers at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the weekly minimum balance at the credit of their current accounts.
By order of the Board,
J. THOS. FORD, Manager.

AMUSEMENTS

LYSTER AND SMITH'S ROYAL ITALIAN AND ENGLISH OPERA.

Mr. Smith, having arrived from Melbourne to make the preparatory arrangements for the coming Opera Season, has the honour to announce the Season will commence at the Prince of Wales Opera House on EASTER MONDAY, April 18th, 1870. In a few days the preliminary prospectus will be issued; and on Monday, the 4th April, the subscription list, with a plan of the seats, will be opened for subscribers at Messrs. Elvy and Co.'s, George-street.
All letters please address "Mr. Smith, Opera, Elvy and Co.'s, George-street."

THEATRE ROYAL ADELPHI.
Lessee, Lionel Harding.
Under the direction of Miss Rosa Cooper.

Enormous and unprecedented success of the sensational drama, The Duke's Motto, with the great Herr BANDMANN as HENRI DE LAGARDERE
The popular favourite, and only recognised juvenile tragedienne either in England or the colonies, Miss MILLY PALMER, as BLANCHE DE NEVERS.
This drama, with these great artistes, has been received nightly with thunders of applause, and Herr BANDMANN and Miss MILLY PALMER have been called before the curtain to receive the enthusiastic approbation of crowded audiences.
THIS EVENING (last night but one) the great romantic drama
THE DUKE'S MOTTO!

VICEREGAL VISIT
ROYAL ADELPHI THEATRE.
GRAND COMMAND NIGHT!
His Excellency the GOVERNOR will honour this Theatre with his distinguished patronage AND PRESENCE, on THURSDAY, March 31st, to witness the performance of those Celebrated Artistes MR. and MRS. BANDMANN.
When by Special Desire of HIS EXCELENCY will be performed (for the fifth time) the immensely successful Comedy
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Box plan open at Elvy and Co.'s.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
HUSSEY, KELLY, AND HOLLY'S MINSTRELS.
The undoubted success and popularity of this unapproachable TROUPE OF SABLE HARMONISTS and ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS, is attested by the fact that, during the past four weeks, since the opening of this Temple of Minstrelsy, it has been crowded nightly with the first families of the city. The Press are entirely unanimous in their meeds of praise. Ladies and Gentlemen, with their little ones, can visit us with the assurance that they will not hear within these walls anything degrading in its character, or even approaching to rudeness.
THIS EVENING, Wednesday, 30th.
A COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
First time of HUSSEY and KELLY as THE SIAMESE TWINS.
ALL NEW SONGS AND DANCES.
A New Era in NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FUN, FANCY, FICTION, MUSIC, MIRTH, MELODY, At the PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
At the Prince of Wales Opera House.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
LAST THREE NIGHTS of the wonderful drama of SUN AND SHADOW.
LAST THREE NIGHTS of the new Extravaganza of KODADAD AND HIS BROTHERS.
THIS EVENING, Wednesday, will be presented Mr. Walter H. Cooper's sensation drama, SUN AND SHADOW.
To conclude with the new local burlesque extravaganza, entitled KODADAD AND HIS BROTHERS; or The Disguised Prince!

VICTORIA THEATRE.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF SUN AND SHADOW.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
FAREWELL BENEFIT and LAST APPEARANCE of Miss KATE CORCORAN, SATURDAY, April 2.

EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 18th.
THE ENGLISH CHAMPION PEDESTRIANS will make their FIRST APPEARANCE IN NEW SOUTH WALES, AT THE ALBERT GROUND.
The PROGRAMME on the occasion will comprise the usual POPULAR ATHLETIC SPORTS, including the following events:—
QUARTER-MILE HANDICAP FLAT RACE, in which FRANK HEWITT will START from SCRATCH
ONE MILE HANDICAP FLAT RACE, in which A. E. BIRD will START from SCRATCH
FOUR MILES (HANDICAP) WALKING MATCH, in which GEORGE TOPLEY will START from SCRATCH.
N.B.—FULL PROGRAMME will appear on an early day.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Castlereagh-street.
A BENEFIT, under the distinguished patronage of SAUL SAMUEL, Esq., Colonial Treasurer, J. SALOMONS, Esq., Solicitor-General, and the ELITE of Sydney, will be given on SATURDAY, 2nd April, in aid of the Floods Relief Fund, by the Members of the IRONCLAD and the WOOLLAHRA DRAMATIC CLUBS, assisted by Lady and Gentlemen Amateurs, and part of the St. James's Hall Company.

BUILDING MATERIALS ETC.

CHEAP PAPERHANGINGS, newest designs, great variety; Window Glass, &c. 371, Pitt-street.

NAILS.—A well assorted invoice of 200 kegs best French wire Nails, rose heads. MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

900,000 FEET Oregon, Baltic, and Maryborough flooring; Baltic deals, cedar, colonial hardwood, shingles, doors, sashes, &c. MILLER and HARRISON, Albion Wharf and Barker's Wharf.

KAURI TIMBER } Squared logs and flitches, spars, yards, mast-pieces—assorted dimensions, 20 to 75 feet. Apply to A. S. WEBSTER, Gresham-street.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE

LAND FOR SALE.
FOR PRIVATE SALE.

Middle Harbour	40 acres
Bungonia	3 allotments
George's River	120 acres
Castlereagh	200 acres
Towrang	4 allotments
Dural	80 acres
Gosford	50 ditto
Picton	50 ditto
Yass	2 allotments
East Maitland	68 acres
Berrima	80 ditto.

For full particulars apply to DAWSON and CO. Land and Estate Agents, 246, Pitt-street, Sydney.

NISSEN'S CAFE.—For SALE in consequence of the ill-health of the proprietor, the LEASE of that magnificent newly-built brick three-storied hotel, so long and well known as NISSEN'S CAFE, situated in Bourke-street East, Melbourne. This deservedly popular and fashionable hotel and café is fitted up with all the latest improvements, and is, without doubt, one of the leading hotels and cafés of the city. Principals only treated with. Further particulars apply to BEAUCHAMP, MOXHAM, and CO., 38, Collins-street East; and corner of Gardiner's Creek Road and Chapel-street, South Yarra.

LAND, at Burwood, close to the station, from 1 to 6 acres. A lease, with a right to purchase, and money lent to do building. 138, Pitt-street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO PRINTERS.—For SALE, a compact PRINTING OFFICE. Andrew Allan, George-st., Mort's-passage.

TYPE CASES.—WANTED, 40 New Pairs, and for SALE, 25 pairs of old Cases. Apply at the HERALD Office.

BEESWAX, wanted to purchase in any quantities. W. LARMER.

WANTED, to purchase a PIANO; price not to exceed £24. Address, X. X., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a good milch GOAT and Kid, by 10 o'clock T. Playfair, butcher, George-street.

PROFESSIONALS TRADES ETC.

AN IMPROVER wanted to the Millinery. Apply Mrs. Way, Pitt-street.

A LADY, lately from England, seeks an ENGAGEMENT as Resident Finishing Governess; acquirements: English, French, German, music, drawing, and painting. Address M. M., Post Office, Tempe, Cook's River.

A THIRD RESIDENT MASTER or a VISITING TUTOR is required for the Collegiate School, Glebe Point. Apply, by letter only, to the Rev. John Ferdrill, Glebe Point.

BAND wanted, for EASTER MONDAY, Sans Souci Regatta. State terms, by letter, before Friday, to Mascutt's, Norfolk Hotel, George-street.

DRAPERY. — Wanted, a YOUTH. Dowsey, Brothers, 290, George-street.

FRENCH-POLISHERS —3 good HANDS wanted. Butler, Brothers, 39, Park-st., under the Colonnade.

MEDICAL.—Wanted, for the Friendly Societies of Morpeth, a duly qualified SURGEON, who must be a resident of Morpeth. The Lodges at present have about 100 members on the surgeon's list, with every probability of a large increase; there has also been a lodge recently opened at Hinton.
Separate tenders, with references, addressed to the following delegates—Sons and Daughters of Temperance, Mr. P. Canavan; G.U.O. Oddfellows, Mr. J. F. Butler; and Order of Druids, Mr. C. Brandt,—will be received till 13th April, 1870. All communications will be received by J. F. Butler, Swan-street, Morpeth.

PARTNER Wanted, with small capital, to join Advertiser in a Public House. Y., HERALD Office.

SAWYERS and CARPENTERS wanted. Apply at Marble Lime and Cement Depôt, 8, King-st. West.

TO TAILORS. — Wanted, a good TROUSERS MAKER. H. Savage, George-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted a person to make trousers; not on the premises. 12, South Head Road.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, for the country, a good General HAND. Apply, this day, at 10 a.m., to Guild, Chapman, and Co.

TO THE IRON WORKERS OF SYDNEY.—The undersigned wishes to ascertain if there are any parties in Sydney who are competent and willing to enter into the MANUFACTURE of SHEEP-SHEARS; the shears will embody a new and useful improvement, which will be patented. Further particulars by addressing to Mr. C. SARGEANT, Rokewood, Victoria.

THE ADVERTISER, a resident of one of the South Sea Islands, will be happy to meet with a Gentleman, to join him in a very profitable SPECULATION, requiring but small capital. To any one seeking a change of air, or desirous of a pleasure trip, this affords an opportunity not to be lost sight of. For particulars apply to T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

TO MEDICAL MEN.—A duly qualified MEDICAL OFFICER is required for the Sons of Temperance, Young. Applications will be received up to the 17th April. For particulars apply to Rev. W. ROBSON; or to the Recording Scribe of Sons of Temperance, Young.

WANTED, a MACHINIST. E. Rofe, 34, Botany Road.

WANTED, a young person as Nursery GOVERNESS for a Lady at Bathurst. Mrs. Hixson, N. Shore.

WANTED, BUTCHER, young single man, with reference. G. Davis, Newtown.

WANTED, young MAN, to keep accounts and assist in country store. Address, stating salary required, to B. P., Burrowa.

WANTED, in an old established and lucrative business, a PARTNER with £1500. Apply to R. Banks, at Mr. J. B. Tickle's, 311, George-street.

WANTED, an ENGAGEMENT (by musical lady), as Housekeeper or Governness, on a station; open for a week. Domesticated, HERALD Office.

WANTED, 50 Coal MINERS, for the A. A. Company's colliery at Newcastle. Application to be made to J. B. WINSHIP.

WANTED, an ENGAGEMENT, as Morning Governess, in a private family where the children are under thirteen years; competent to teach English, French, music, and drawing. R. S., HERALD Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED

A WIDOW LADY, highly accomplished, is desirous of taking charge of a Gentleman's Household, or of acting as Resident Governess in a small family, either in town or country. Address C. L. M., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a SITUATION in Warehouse; London and colonial experience. A. Z., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as Wetnurse, by a respectable Woman, whose baby is three months old. Address T. W., 214, Liverpool-street.

WANTED, SITUATION afloat or on shore, by a thoroughly competent American Man Cook, with good testimonials. Address A. B., Sydney and Melbourne Hotel, Margaret-street.

SERVANTS WANTED

WANTED, a young Woman, as General SERVANT. Camelia Cottage, 309, Victoria-street, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a middle-aged Female, as General SERVANT. Between 11 and 12, 175, Elizabeth-st.

WANTED, a single MAN, to drive a team. Apply to John Steedman, Pyrmont.

WANTED, a little GIRL, to play with a baby. Apply centre house, Alfred-terrace, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, NURSEGIRL, wages, 4s. or 5s. week. Mrs. Symons, Forest Lodge, Old Parramatta Road.

WANTED, a respectable young Girl, as general SERVANT. No. 1, Tudor-terrace, Crown-st., S. H.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. C. J. Webb, Waterview Bay, Balmain.

WANTED, a GIRL, as General Servant. Apply at the Commercial Bank, South Head Road.

WANTED, a respectable young GIRL, to mind a baby. 87, Harrington-street.

WANTED, a COOK and LAUNDRESS. Mrs. Ireland, corner Ocean and Wallis sts., Woollahra.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. 153, Liverpool-street, Hyde Park.

WANTED, a young MAN accustomed to a butcher's shop. E. Briant, Glebe-street, Glebe.

WANTED, a strong useful GIRL, 6s per week. 144, Palmer-street, near Bank of New South Wales.

WANTED, a good COOK and LAUNDRESS (Protestant). Mrs. M. C. M'Hardy, Edgecliff Road, Double Bay, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED, a strong active LAD, to look after a horse and make himself generally useful; must have references. Apply 3, Barrack-street.

WANTED, two strong Girls—the one as General SERVANT, the other as NURSE, and to make herself useful in the house, Mrs. Shepherd, Darling Nursery, opposite University.

WANTED, thorough General Servants, Cooks, Laundresses, Laundress for Ashfield. Hunter-st. Registry.

WANTED, House and Parlourmaids, Cooks and Laundresses, and General Servants. 6, Bridge street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, of 18; no washing. Apply 9 to 3, 245, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a tidy, active GIRL, to make herself generally useful. Apply 226, Riley-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, an old MAN. Apply Eureka Oyster Saloon, 104, William-street.

WANTED, a Smith's HELPER. Apply J. Robertson, coach factory, Pitt street South.

WANTED, respectable WOMAN, take charge child 2 years old; her own home. A Pierce, William-street.

WANTED, SERVANT for country, a short distance from Sydney. Apply 134, William-street.

WANTED, a YOUTH, as Deck hand. Apply, 9 a.m., steamer Phantom, Circular Wharf.

WANTED, a Man COOK. Apply 203, Lower George-street.

WANTED, COOK and WAITER. Tattersall's.

WANTED, a young MAN, to make himself useful. H. Rice, butcher, Elizabeth-street, Haymarket.

WANTED, a first-class SMALL GOODS MAN, and a SALTER; wages no object to good hands. Apply after 9 o'clock, to L. Uhde and Co., King-street.

APARTMENTS BOARD & RESIDENCE

APARTMENTS, Pembroke House, 215, Macquarie-st., op. Legislative Assembly, removed from 2, O'Con'-st.

APARTMENTS.—Three bedrooms and sitting-room, furnished. 167, Premier-terrace, William-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE. Mrs. Dobson, 27, Park-street, Park House; for gentlemen and family.

CHANGE OF AIR, with every accommodation, at moderate terms, can be had near the Mittagong Railway Station. Apply for terms, &c., Mr. F. Hammon, jeweller, 138, King-street, Sydney; or G. H. Curtis, Mittagong.

SITTING with one or two BED ROOMS to LET, near Hunter-street. A., 312 box, General Post Office.

BOARD and RESIDENCE wanted, in the neighbourhood of town. Address Bachelor, 21, Macquarie-place.

WANTED, a comfortable HOME, by a gentleman. Full particulars to Domus, HERALD Office.

WANTED, to rent a small, cheap, fully furnished suburban COTTAGE. With terms, Z., Post Office.

WANTED, to rent a small ORCHARD, in the vicinity of Ryde. Address C. D., Post-office, Ryde.

WANTED, a BEDROOM, by a Gentleman, at Surry Hills or Redfern. Latch-key required. Apply C. J. R. C., HERALD Office.

WANTED, 2 unfurnished ROOMS, use of kitchen, lady and gentleman; terms, moderate, Woolloomooloo. B., Pierce's, William-street.

WANTED, in or near the city a HOUSE with not less than 8 good rooms, and out-offices, one with garden or paddock preferred. Apply by letter, J. Devlin, jun. Victoria-chambers, Pitt-street.

WANTED by an elderly Gentleman, PARLOUR and BEDROOM, the latter to be large, lofty, and airy, opening into a balcony preferred, within a mile or two of Exchange. If there is a paddock, and good accommodation for horse and buggy, a good first-class boarding house not objected to. Permanent, HERALD Office.

TO LET

AN EIGHT-ROOMED HOUSE to LET, Radnor-place, Bourke-street, Surry Hills (adjoining Rev. S. Rabone's). Apply F. Lassetter and Co., 421, George-street.

A SHOP TO BE LET, No. 75, King-street; best position in the city. Apply F. Lassetter and Co.

ASHFIELD, close to the Station. — First-class HOUSE; rent low. Mr. Boylson.

AT REDUCED RENT, genteel 6-roomed House, every convenience, Palmer-terrace. Apply 288, Palmer-st.

DARLING POINT.—To be LET, LANSDOWN HOUSE and GROUNDS, fronting the harbour. The house contains sixteen rooms, and is furnished with every convenience. The outhouses comprise two stables and coach-house. There is also on the premises a wharf, bathing-house, and abundance of fresh water. Abbott and Yeomans, 267, George-street.

ELEGANT CITY MANSION.
NORTH-TERRACE, MACQUARIE-STREET, FACING THE INNER DOMAIN.

In drawing the attention of gentlemen to this very superior and highly-finished town residence, it will be difficult to give a description in the columns of this paper adequate to its merits. It may be fairly looked upon as one of the best and most convenient family structures in the city; and all who are acquainted with the locality must be aware that the site is unequalled, and is situated in the most aristocratic portion of the metropolis. Some idea of the character of this mansion may be formed from the following brief résumé.

The frontage is to Macquarie-street, facing the Inner Domain, and from the upper rooms commanding a good view of the harbour. The rear of the premises is approached by a right-of-way, and the back yard which is of great depth, is bricked and covered with Portland cement. It has been constructed with a good slope, so that it is always dry. On the basement of the building are scullery, laundry with copper boiler, sink, kitchen, glass pantry with shelves and drawers, larder, coal and wood house, servant's closet, butler's pantry and wine cellar. The kitchen, larder, laundry, and other rooms on the basement, have cemented floors, and gas is laid on. A staircase separate from the principal one is built from top to bottom of the house, between the out-offices and the main building.

The ground floor has a cloak and retiring room, billiard, and smoking room, dining and sitting-room, with folding doors, giving a depth of 40 feet. These rooms are very lofty, and finished in the most recherché style. All the fittings are of the best polished cedar, the mantelpieces and hearthstones are of the best white and veined marble; the cornices and centrepieces are of a most elegant design. The entrance-hall is 9 feet wide, and is furnished with a superb tesselated pavement. The principal staircase is of great width and handsome appearance.

On the second floor is a bathroom, patent closet, principal bedroom, 18 feet by 18, with a distinct approach to the bathroom. The drawing-room, 30 x 18, is decorated in a style perfectly in keeping with the entire building, and with a taste which cannot fail to give satisfaction. It opens on to a balcony 30 feet long, commanding a magnificent view. The second and third floors contain 8 bedrooms, with bathroom, all of large size and finished off so as to be in complete harmony with the other apartments.

The above is but a faint outline of this noble structure.
Cards to view can be obtained upon application at the office, and the undersigned will be happy to show any applicants over the premises.
ARTHUR CUBITT, House Agent, 8, Bridge-street.

HOTEL TO LET AT NEWCASTLE.—To LET, with immediate possession, a first-class commodious and centrally-situated HOTEL, at the corner of Market-square.
This Hotel has been expressly erected to give the best possible convenience for a Bar and Lodging trade, for which its position peculiarly adapts it.
The accommodation comprises—Bar, with cellarage; bar-parlour, company-parlour, dining-room, and two small parlours on the ground floor, and a large room fit for assemblies, and six bedrooms on the upper floor, with convenience of adding to their number; outbuildings, kitchen, and stabling, and an unlimited supply of pure water. Apply PILOT Office, Newcastle.

TO LET, a SHOP, 4 rooms, in Woolloomooloo-street, opposite St. Kilda House. Apply on premises.

TO LET, 14, Marshall-street, Surry Hills, HOUSE, 2 large rooms, yard, water; rent 7s 6d. Apply next door.

TO LET, in Gloucester-street North, a COTTAGE of 4 rooms and kitchen. Apply to P. Farrelly.

TO LET, No. 33½ and 37, Prince-street. Apply Beehive Inn, Prince-street.

TO LET, 6, Belmore-ter., Paddington, 6 rooms, kitchen, &c. £1 per week. Taxes paid. E. Vickery, Pitt-st.

TO LET, that Balcony HOUSE, 64, Upper Fort-street, 5 rooms and 2 kitchens. Inquire from 11 to 4 daily.

TO LET, an elegant suburban RESIDENCE, very convenient, and rent moderate. Apply to Mr. J. V. Barnard, 422, George-street.

TO LET, Petersham, No. 1, Ada-terrace. Seven rooms, stable, and paddock. Plenty water. Apply G. Davis, butcher, Newtown.

TO LET, the commodious SHOP and DWELLING-HOUSE known as the Glebe Bakery, situated in Parramatta-street. Apply James Pemell and Co., Parramatta-street, Sydney.

TO LET, COTTAGE, Castlereagh-street, containing 6 rooms, large yard, suitable for a coach-builder or livery stables; rent moderate. For particulars apply Mr. T. Donaghy, Clarence-st.; or J. S. M'Elvany, Wentworth-pl.

TO LET, Woollahra, SELBY HOUSE, of stone, Point Piper Road, near the churches; including large rooms, bath room, well, coach-house, and 2-stall stable, and every convenience. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET, an old-established PUBLIC-HOUSE in Woolloomooloo; the present proprietor has been there for the last 7 years; now in full trade and doing a good business; incoming moderate, long lease. 164, King-st.

TO LET, ROCKHAMPTON HOUSE, Waverley, 9 rooms, kitchen, laundry, cellars, stables, garden, and paddock. £104 per annum. Apply to E. Vickery, Pitt-street.

TO LET, that first-class private Residence, TEMPE HOUSE and GROUNDS, Cook's River, late in the occupation of J. B. Tickle, Esq. Apply to P. T. Maguire, on the premises.

TO LET, from the 1st July next, those extensive Business PREMISES, Brickfield-hill, No. 529, at present occupied by Mr. H. C. Brookes. Apply to R. Binnie, No. 292, George-street.

TO LET, a large and commodious HOTEL, situate in close proximity to the steamer wharfs. The above is a very old-established and well-known house, and is always full of boarders, and doing a first-class trade. Levin. King-street.

TO BE LET, LAKEVILLE HOUSE, and 50 acres of Land, situate at Richmond, within fifteen minutes' walk of the Railway station. To persons seeking a country residence, this place can be recommended. Apply to G. M. Pitt, Post Office-chambers.

TO LET, those commodious PREMISES, No. 410, George-street, SHOP, three floors above and cellar, adjoining the City Bank, the most central business position in Sydney. Fittings at valuation if required. Apply to Cowan and Co., 12, Barrack-street.

TO LET, HOUSES in Elizabeth-street North, 6 and 8 rooms, bath-room, &c.
House in Cleveland-street, Redfern, 4 rooms and kitchen
House in Lauriston-terrace, Phillip-street, 8 rooms, &c.
House in Tupo-terrace, Woolloomooloo, 5 rooms, &c.
M. F. Josephson, 110, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, Victoria-street, that delightfully-situated first-class stone-built HOUSE, with coach-house and 2-stall stable, lately erected for, and now occupied by, George Moss, Esq., in consequence of his intended departure to Melbourne. To an eligible tenant the rent will be low. The furniture may be taken at low valuation if desired. For cards to view apply to J. B. North and Co., agents, 178, George-street.

STORES TO LET, Nos. 54 and 56, Clarence-street each consisting of basement and upper floor, with accommodation for stabling. Apply to Mr. Josiah Mullens 131, Pitt-street.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—SUBSCRIPTION—£2 12s per annum; if sent through the Post Office, £4 per annum.
*** All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s to advertiser's account, if booked.
Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 3s each insertion.
N.B.—Advertisers in the country can remit payment by Money Order or Postage Stamps.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD MONTHLY SUMMARY OF NEWS, published expressly for transmission abroad. Subscription, 5s per annum, payable in advance. Single copies, stamped, 4d, to be had of all news agents.

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